

J. Jackson

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
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BY
GORDON M. FISK.

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CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8, 49, A. M., 1,49, 2, 49, 9, 10, P. M.
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trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. M.—West at 3, 20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6, 45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5, 45, 10, 45 A. M. and 2, 40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9, 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9 from Belchertown at 8-1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

California Correspondence of the Journal.

A Voyage around Cape Horn.

The following sketch of a voyage around the Horn, to California, will give the reader a true idea of the dangers and tediousness of such a journey.—ED.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY, 1852.

I left New York in the clipper ship Stag Hound, March 1st, at 11 A. M.—While being towed down the harbor by a steamboat, two men fell overboard, but were fortunately picked up. At 4 A. M. the pilot left us, when the sails were set, and under a strong north-east wind we stood out to sea. The wind increased to a gale, which lasted six days. Friend P. was sea-sick for over a week, and I felt a little dizzy till I got my sea legs on, but was not sick.

March 8th, at noon we were 1745 miles from Sandy Hook, having averaged 261 3-4 miles per day, being nearly 11 per hour. We were then only 60 miles from the Cape Verd Islands and 180 from the coast of Africa. In the afternoon saw a large ship, the first we had seen for 6 days.

March 19th, signalized a Portuguese brig; 21st, weather very pleasant, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 90 in the shade, resembling the weather in Massachusetts the last of June. 22d, saw two vessels, one of which, a Dutch Bark from Amsterdam, we signalized. On the 26th, we were only 73 miles north of the Equator, having sailed but 16 miles during the previous 24 hours. In the afternoon the sailors went through the usual custom practiced on all sailors that have never crossed the line. In the first place two men disguised themselves as Old Father Neptune and Lady, and compared their latitude with the captain. They then selected their victims, which they blindfolded. Some pills made of soap and flour were then forced into their mouths, their faces daubed with tar and grease, which was shaved off with a brass razor having teeth like a saw, and to wind up the ceremony they were pitched backwards into the water.

For several days when near the equator we had very warm weather and frequent squalls of wind and rain. Crossed the line on the 26th day out, and signalized an English vessel the same day. About this time we found that the ship was very poorly supplied with provisions, which was the reverse of what we expected, as we were told by the agent in New York that we should live as well as the passengers on any vessel that sailed out of that port—that we should have plenty of live stock, but instead we found salt beef and pork and preserved meats, the latter being a poor substitute for fresh meat. We found we had been grossly imposed upon in regard to our living.

April 1st, signalized an American Bark, the first American vessel we had seen. We were then 659 miles south of the line and fairly in the south-east trade winds, which carried us along from 6 to 8 knots an hour, it being delightful weather. On the 6th, saw 4 vessels; on the 7th three more vessels came in sight, one of which we spoke. She was from Hamburg, 44 days from Lisbon, bound to Rio Janeiro, at which place the captain said he would report us. On the 13th, while going at the rate of 10 or 12 knots an hour, the wind blowing very strong and the waves running mountains high, saw a vessel coming towards us, and when within one fourth of a mile from her, would lose sight of her when she was in the trough of the sea. When we crossed our bows we came near run-

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SOLID TRUTHS.

ning into her. 19th, the wind continued to blow very hard; the sky, fore and mizzen royal sails and yards were taken down on account of the rough weather we experienced off the coast of Patagonia and Cape Horn.

In the afternoon we were somewhat alarmed by the cry of rocks ahead, when the ship was immediately put about, with the aid of the glass, they proved to be a large Sperm Whale, when we again resumed our course and passed close by it. 20th, a strong head-wind with a very rough sea, the ship rolling and pitching in every direction. The wind continued to increase until it blew a perfect gale, which lasted 3 days, during which time we broke our main top-gallant yard, and split our main royal sail. 22d, wind continued to blow a gale which, together with the heavy sea, obliged us to lay to under close reefed fore and main top sails and main spinnaker. During the day our flying jib-boom, outer martingale and main top weather sheet were carried away. The wind still increased, but our gallant ship rode out the gale nobly.

24th, the ship rocked about so that it was impossible to stand up without holding on to something. In the evening had heavy squalls of rain and hail which beat against the ship with great violence.

the wind all the time blowing a hurricane, and the squalls accompanied with thunder and lightning. At 9 P. M., during the severest part of the gale, lights were seen from each mast head and the upper yard arms, resembling large balls of fire. There were seven seen at one time. 28th, were again lying to under close reefed top sails in a gale—weather cold and damp.

May 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., discovered land the first we had seen, for 61 days, which was a joyful sight. At first it looked like white clouds, but we soon came near enough to distinguish the snow capped peaks of Terra del Fuego, such as the three Brothers, Table land of Oroseo and Ball Mount, the latter being 3000 feet high. At 8 P. M., sacked ship and lay to, the wind not being favorable to go through the Straits of Lemaire. 3d, at 2 A. M., a large ship being alongside which our Captain was about to speak. She was the Eastern State which sailed from New York Feb. 13th, bound to California. She lost her forecast and was 17 days in Rio Janeiro having a new one put in. We sailed in company and entered the Straits together about 4 A. M., the mouth of the Straits being 14 miles wide. As we emerged from the Straits we took a good breeze and were soon out of sight of the Eastern State, which we left in the Straits.

4th, in the morning the land of Terra del Fuego was still in sight; at noon a fine breeze sprung up which soon carried past Evont and Barneveld Islands, and soon brought us in sight of the Decies Isles, and at 6 P. M. we passed Cape Horn with royal and top gallant sailing sails set, and entered the Pacific after being out 64 days from New York.

We passed very near the Islands and Cape, and could not have had better luck in doubling Cape Horn—the sea smooth, the weather pleasant and the wind favorable, and what we supposed

would be the most disagreeable part of our voyage we found very pleasant.

While off the Cape the days were very short; the sun rose at 8 and set at 4, and at noon the sun was only 17 degrees high, and the thermometer stood at 34 in the shade, the land being covered with snow.

17th, signalized an English ship.—18th came in sight of the St. Felix Islands. They are small and look barren.

21st, were put on allowance of one gallon of water to each passenger including cooking and other purposes. 22d, struck the south-east trade wind, after experiencing head winds for eight days.

June 1st, crossed the line again in 100 degrees west longitude. 4th, the S. E. trades left us, after having blown for 14 days. The wind changed to the north which carried us 20 degrees west of San Francisco and lasted 13 days, the weather being very beautiful, the thermometer ranging from 75 to 80 night and day. 16th, saw a vessel the first we had seen for 27 days. 20th, signalized an English ship steering for the Sandwich Islands.—21st, our allowance of water was reduced to three quarts a day, and the sailors were put on allowance of provisions.

27th, had been becalmed for the previous five days, lying in a smooth sea, with scarcely a breath of air stirring from one day to another. While we lay becalmed we began to feel very low spirited, owing somewhat to the small quantity of food we had, and the thought that our friends would feel anxious for our safety, as we then saw no prospect of reaching port for a long time. 28th, we were again favored with a good breeze, and the ship was once more bounding o'er the billows like a thing of life.

Our spirits soon revived and instead of dejected looks and long faces, joy sparkled in every eye, and we began to think there was some prospect of spending the glorious Fourth of July once more on terra firma. One that has never been to

sea can scarcely realize the exhilarating effects of a favorable wind, after long and wearisome delays. As for myself, I prefer to see a moderate gale to a calm, for there is excitement in a gale, but in a calm everything is lifeless. My health is very good and I have gained from ten to fifteen pounds of flesh, although we have lived very poor, our food consisting chiefly of boiled ham, salt beef, pork and beans, and boiled rice. As for beans, I was always very fond of them, but having them for four months every day made me rather tired of them. As for the meats, they were not the best quality.

Our vegetables lasted only to the Horn.

The monotony of the voyage has been very great, there having been for weeks

no change of scene, or excitement of any kind, with nothing but the restless waters of the ocean around and above us, while we were suspended as it were between two elements, liable at any moment to be swallowed up by the mighty waves, which often dashed over the ship in all their fury. We spoke but two vessels and saw land but twice, and that looked barren and desolate. The monotony has often been made agreeable by beautiful weather and beautiful sunsets which we have witnessed, far surpassing in beauty anything of the kind I ever saw on land. Sailing in the trade wind is very pleasant, the sky looks beautiful; a mild and gentle breeze carries the ship along from 5 to 8 miles per hour, with delightful weather and splendid evenings.

Speaking of "society," reminds me of a feature common yet not wholly peculiar to this region. The same may be said of many country places. I refer to the general absence of young people—i. e.

young men and young women. You will see but few here. Many of them

have gone to "seek their fortunes."

The sons have gone to the towns and cities, with the hopeful expectation of getting rich; while the daughters have flocked to the manufacturing villages, where they can find pretty calicoes and husbands! Did you ever think, dear Chair, of the extent to which cities are indebted to the country in the matter of brains? Who are the great men of the cities?—the successful merchants, the leading lawyers, the renowned editors and preachers, the Hon. Congressmen—in short, the distinguished characters in all the upper (?) walks of life? Yes, we ask, who are they? Forty-nine out of every fifty of them are from the country. They were born and reared in these out-of-the-way places. Most of them were poor boys, who toiled on the farm through the Summer months, and attended the District School (the poor man's College) during the Winter.—Whilst early in their teens, fired by an honorable ambition, they started for the distant town or city. In imagination we can see one of them, now a leading journalist in New York,—with all the world effects in a small bandana hanging on a stick over his shoulder, proceeding with hurried steps towards his present triumph. The history of Hon. George Eliot but the history of thousands. Without them, and without the constant recruits from the fruitful country, our cities could boast of little else, in the line of humans, except mercenary merchants, butterfly boys, galvanized girls, and fashion fools.

FANNON THE TORY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The exploits of Fannon, the famous tory partisan of North Carolina would make a body of facts more interesting than any tale of fiction.

He was a reckless fellow

bloody minded as the hounds of Hasty.

He sometimes slew the helpless and innocent in cold blood—the coward!

But he had an instinctive tone and bearing of authority that kept his people within the metes and bounds of his own despotic will.

He and his party were one day resting

themselves by a spring, lounging here and there on the green grass in the shade of the trees.

One of his subordinates, a big strong man, had got mad with him.

His rage had been boiling in him for several days; and some fresh affront caused his anger to be ungovernable—he drew his sword, and was resting with his elbow on the ground and his hand under his head.

His devoted followers were around him, he heard the click of their locks, as they cocked their rifles.

"Let him alone!" cried Fannon, in his quick sharp tone.

He laid still, calm and self possessed, with his keen, dark eyes fixed on the raving lieutenant, as he made a tremendous plunge at his breast. But when the stroke came, its object swerved away like a snake and the baffled man plunged his sword into the ground. Quick as lightning Fannon's sharp blade passed through his gigantic form.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—It is mentioned,

as a remarkable instance of the force of imagination, that at the late Lake Erie catastrophe,

one of the porters, George Dena, who

never had attempted to swim in his life, got

a life preserver, which he put on, and jumping into the water, swam some fifteen or twenty rods to the binnacle, which was floating in the water. When he reached it, he felt the Indian rubber belt, and for the first time discovered that he had forgotten to inflate it.

It was nevertheless essentially his life preserver, as without the confidence inspired by the knowledge that he had it on, he would have been unable to swim a yard.

Yours &c., FORTUNE SEEKER.

Letters from the plains say that a large num-

ber of emigrants were short of provisions.

The scarcity was caused by their taking out light

stocks, expecting to replenish at Fort Laramie.

There was no meal, while flour was sold at \$35 per barrel.

Visit to an Old Homestead.

Charles C. Langdon, the able editor of the Mobile Advertiser, writes as follows of a recent visit to the home of his childhood and parents, in old Connecticut:

"I have paid a visit to the sacred spot where I drew my first infant breath—to the house in which I was born—and have rambled over the meadows and fields where I alternately toiled and frolicked away my early days. The house still stands, but its former inmates are gone—all gone!

The beloved parents sleep in the dust—the brothers and sisters are scattered abroad. The old barn is still there; and the noble elm in front, in whose shade I have so often repose, still extends its wide branches over the surrounding earth. But the 'loved ones' were not there; and, oh, how lonely and melancholy was this joyous home! 'Twas too much. I left with a heavy heart. I visited the old grave-yard on 'the hill,' and knelt by the grave of my ancestors. The green grass grows luxuriantly over their graves, and they seem to 'sleep well.'

I wandered among the tombs of my departed friends—the companions and school-fellows of my youth—and read with mournful interest, from the cold stone, the simple but affecting record of their early doom. Twenty-five years had rolled away since I last visited that 'Old Grave-Yard,' and how startling the changes that had taken place! What lesson of wisdom does such a scene inculcate!

I left 'twas good to be there.' I have also roamed in solitude over the familiar mountains and hills of my native town, and when worn with fatigue, have, as I was wont to do in boyhood, rested my weary limbs on the greenward beneath the wide-spread oak of the valleys. I have gazed with new and increased veneration upon the majestic waterfalls on which I had so often gazed before; have bathed in the same limpid 'pond' where I so often bathed in my youth, and have paid my devotions to the high hills, where, of a cold winter's night, when the earth was covered with snow and the moon shone brightly in the heavens, I used to enjoy the indescribably amusing exercise of 'sliding down the hill.' Oh, how pleasant it is to visit the scenes of childhood and youth!"

On Good Terms with Death.

In the Southern part of Tonquin, the highest compliment you can pay to a distinguished personage, and the dearest token of esteem for a revered friend, is the present of a coffin. A number of Catholic Priests, of native origin, joined in giving a coffin, as a New Year's present, to the Bishop of Laranda, who had instructed them in theology, saying that he was growing old, and they could never have a more suitable opportunity to offer him that necessary piece of furniture.

At the same time they called his attention to the excellence of the wood and the beauty of the work. Such is the custom of the country; no person who has

reached the age of fifty is without his coffin, which not only stands ready for its prospective use, but serves even now, as a table by day and a bed by night.

The children of a family in good circumstances will combine to offer handsome coffins

to their father and mother, and pupils

make the same present to a venerated teacher.

Death there has no terrors. A poor widow, with young children, fell dangerously sick, and the first care of his friends was to borrow a coffin for him.

When this was announced to the sufferer, he trembled with joy, and asked to see the borrowed article: "Now," said he, "let me die, for if I live, I shall have to return it, and who knows if I can ever procure another?"

In the same spirit the friends of a dying person speak in his presence of his approaching end, and of the preparations for his funeral.

The Bishop, above referred to, says that one day he visited a chatechumen, whose malady, though likely to be prolonged, was sure to end fatally, and found a woman

sitting by his bedside making the mourning clothes for the family.

At the door was the carpenter, engaged in making the coffin in sight of the patient, who directed the work with the utmost particularity.

These particulars we gather from a letter of the good Bishop's to a friend in France, published in the *Journal Des Débats*.

READING.—Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined, for a working man, after daily toil or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading a newspaper or book.

It ever relieves his home of dullness or saineness. Nay, it accompanies him to the next day's work, and gives him something to think of beside the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation, something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure.

If I were to pray for a taste which would stand by me under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me it would be a taste for reading.

It is a remarkable instance of the force of imagination, that at the late Lake Erie catastrophe,

one of the porters, George Dena, who

never had attempted to swim in his life, got

A Sad Tale.

The following sad story is from the Detroit Advertiser:

Miss Ida Williams, a young English lady, of twenty years, called at our office yesterday to give us the particulars of her sad losses by the steamer Atlantic. Miss Williams is a lady-like and interesting person, and narrated the few simple, but touching details with great propriety and modesty. She had just arrived in this country from England, and was traveling westward with a view to select a location for a future residence, in company with a twin-brother, a married sister, a brother-in-law, and two nieces, all of whom were lost. She states that the last recollection she has of anything which took place on the Atlantic, she was standing in company with her friends on the deck, when a beam or piece of wood fell and killed her brother, and hitting her also in its fall, injured her back, when she fainted. She had no consciousness of anything which took place afterward, until she found herself on board the propeller, on her way to Erie, without clothing, except her night dress, without money, and without a friend on this side the broad Atlantic—her friends were all lost! Without knowing where to turn for succor, she took passage on board a Detroit boat, and reached this city, where her immediate wants were supplied, and where she has been kindly offered a home in the family of a highly respectable and hospitable resident of Detroit. To the warm-hearted and sympathizing, such a case as the foregoing never appeals in vain.

SINGULAR REUNION.—In the year 1812, a man named Boynton, a soldier in the American Army then stationed at Ogdensburg, suddenly disappeared. He was seen crossing the ice toward Canada, but as nothing was ever heard of him, it was supposed that he was drowned in crossing. He left quite a family who mourned the death of their father, and after a time were scattered.

On Tuesday afternoon, an old man, walking with a crutch and a cane, made his appearance in South Boston, inquiring for Wm. W. Boynton, a watchman. He was directed to the watch-house, where he found Mr. Boynton. The old gentleman informed him that to the best of his knowledge he was his father, and then proceeded to narrate to him so particularly the affairs of the family, that it was shown conclusively that father and son were indeed reunited after a separation of 40 years.

Mr. Boynton after leaving the army repaired to Canada and there engaged in farming. Unable to bear from his family, he at last married again, and has reared a second family. A short time since he learned that his wife and a portion of his family were residing in New-Hampshire, and started on foot to find them. He ascertained their whereabouts and paid them a visit, and learning that his son William, a boy but five years of age when he left, was in South Boston, he started to see him. He could not be persuaded to take the cars, as he was afraid they might be thrown off the track. He is 78 years of age, and is a hearty, bold old man, with the exception of his lameness. Mr. Wm. Boynton's family reside in Weymouth, Mass., and the old gentleman started on foot yesterday morning to visit them. As he passed out over Dorchester-av. he walked quite rapidly and probably reached Weymouth about noon. His son could not stand the gant so well, and took the cars.—*Boston Traveler* 27th.

ATTEMPT TO SELL A FREE WOMAN OF COLOR.—Oscar R. Mitchell, lately from Cincinnati, was arraigned before the City Court at Louisville, on Saturday, the 7th inst., upon the charge of holding in slavery, and attempting to sell a free woman of color, called Elizabeth Kane. By the evidence, it appeared that the girl was a free person, and that she had been born at Portsmouth, Ohio; that she resided in Cincinnati at the house of the accused, who was a married man, and was always reputed free; that she had a quarrel and the girl left; that Ann Holley, a woman of ill-fame, made a bill of sale for the girl to Mitchell, without receiving any compensation, but afterwards said it was for the purpose of enabling Mitchell to sell her in the South, and she (Ann Holley) was to have half the money received. The girl, it appears, got to know something of this bill of sale, and afterwards, when Mitchell tried to get her to go to Louisville with him, she refused, until he assured her in presence of witnesses, that he had no claim upon her, and that the bill of sale had been hurried. The proof further showed that in Louisville, Mitchell and his wife seized the girl as a slave, and exhibited the bill of sale as evidence of title. Mitchell was held to bail in \$1500. The punishment for the offence is confinement in the Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

A STARTLING PREDICAMENT.—On Saturday one of our citizens was on a visit to Canada, and about the time the storm of that evening was coming on, started in a carriage to return to the American side. When about mid-way of the "suspension bridge," the storm struck them with appalling fury. The wind blew a perfect tornado, while the air was densely filled with driving hail and rain, and so potent was the wind that the bridge swayed laterally to and fro, ten or a dozen feet, making one giddy with its vibrations. So appalling was the commotion that the horses stopped, and finally fell on their sides on the bridge, while the driver in the extremity of his terror, seemed incapable of making the least effort to move from the perilous spot. The inmates of the carriage could with difficulty keep their seats, and for a short time expected nothing else but to be precipitated into the surging waters below.—*Rochester Adv.*

Mark Sullivan, who murdered Mr. Jordan in Washington county, Alabama, a few years ago, for which he was sentenced to the Penitentiary, returned home a short time since, and was shot one day last week, by a son of Jordan, a lad 12 or 15 years of age. Sullivan died the next day; before he was buried, one of his sons was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. We understand that Sullivan attempted to shoot young Jordan first, but his gun missed fire, and before he could make the second attempt Jordan shot him.

Grace Greenwood is having a delightful time in London. The Earl of Carlisle procured her admission to the House of Lords, to witness the prorogation by the Queen, who, she says, is more remarkable for "rosy plumpitude than regal altitude."

A schooner and propeller came in collision on Saturday, while passing Hurigate, injuring both considerably. One of the captains was lost overboard and drowned.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1852.

Adjournment of Congress—What has been Done.

Congress adjourned last Tuesday, after a protracted session of nine months. The session has been one of uncommon dullness, leaving much undone that ought to have been done, while the time has been taken up in disgraceful personal debates and political harangues. Let the nation rejoice that the session is closed.

The corruption manifested in the late session has been too apparent to pass unnoticed by a constant observer of its daily proceedings. It seemed almost impossible to get a bill through either body that had not some political friend of the triumphant party, or monied influence, to back it. If people knew by what iniquitous means many bills are pushed through Congress, their surprise would not equal their indignation, and they would tremble for the safety of the Union.

Many meritorious private claims have been neglected but put off; that those who now feed from the public crib will receive an allowance increased to superfluity. A great deal of time has been spent on the matter of printing, the result of which doubles the prices stipulated in the original Contract, and makes the printing for this entire Congress cost the country more than \$200,000 per year.

The Free Homestead Bill has been most shamefully treated. Land speculators and slaveholders have worked faithfully, through some of the Senators' pockets no doubt, to defeat this grand scheme. They have succeeded, but the disregard which the members of the Senate manifested to the numerous appeals of the people, ought to brand every one who neglected to bring the subject forward, with the mark of inhumanity.

Two grand bills have been passed—the Steamboat Safety and the River and Harbor—the former was probably hastened by the recent catastrophes on the Hudson and Lake Erie. The amendment to the Newspaper Postage law is decidedly a good act. It is really granting what has long been wanted—namely, a cheap postage on newspapers.

The work, however, is not completed; we want cheap postage on letters—a penny postage—for we see no reason why Government cannot carry a letter as cheap as a newspaper.

The attempt to deny free speech on the Fugitive Slave Law, was an insult upon the nation. Much time was wasted in endeavoring to put an embargo upon all attempts to broach the sensitive question, but we rejoice that the cowardly threats and bluster of Southern braggadocios have failed to secure the silence they desired.

The extraordinary length of the first session of the thirty-second Congress we hope never to see imitated. All that has been done that can in any way benefit the country, might have been done in three months. We do not profess to be a better judge of such matters than those who engage in them, but one who carefully looks over the game that is played, is pretty likely to form more correct opinions of the moves that are made than the players themselves. The game is now finished; let the people judge of the players from the work they have done, the time they have had to do it in and the pay they have received for the same.

Autumn is Here.

Before we were hardly aware of it rosy Summer had taken its flight on noiseless pinions, and here Autumn, gilded with the smiles and living green of the departed Season, had stolen upon us. The hazy air, the bright mornings, and brighter hours of noon-day, would faint cheat us into the belief that Summertime still smiles, upon us; but towards the close of day, as the shadows of the hills grow long in the vallies, and the vapors gather along the streams and meadows, we hear from every hedge-row and thicket, the sad notes of the little trumpeter of Autumn—the cricket—reminding us that the season of fading beauty has arrived—that Summer has gone. Here and there a dry herb, a withered flower and here and there a spot of grass give evidence that the work of decay has commenced. A few more weeks and the frost will glisten in the morning sunbeams, the leaves of the trees will fall and the chilling north wind will sigh through the naked branches of the forest. There is a melancholy feeling awaking in the heart at the thought of these things; but the gathering in of the fruits of the field, the garnering up of grain for winter use, and the plenteousness of the harvest, conspire to make glad the soul of man and cause him to offer up Thanksgiving to Him who ordained seed-time and harvest, and maketh Autumn the golden season of the year.

Fardougha, the Miser.—This is the title of a very interesting tale just published by E. Littell & Co., Boston. The Living Age published by the same company, is the best Magazine we know of for sound, substantial reading. The last number contains an interesting article on the "forbidden land" (Thibet) and several tales and miscellaneous articles of a very readable character. It is published weekly at 12 1/2 cents per copy.

SAVED.—James L. Rice, formerly of Fiskdale, now of Williams College, was on board the ill-fated steamer Atlantic at the time of her collision. After being in the water half an hour or more, he was saved, but lost everything, even his clothes.

Mr. Sumner's Charge on the Fugitive Slave Law.

On Thursday, last week, Charles Sumner followed the example of Mr. Mann, and delivered his before refused speech against the Fugitive Law. He argued that slavery was not national, but sectional; that the early fathers of the Republic were in favor of its abolition; that no legislation was final; and denied that the provision respecting the delivery of fugitives was one of the compromises of the Constitution; said the act of 1793 was passed mainly with regard to the restoration of fugitives from justice; denounced the fugitive slave law of 1850 as arbitrary and unjust, and as an infraction of rights secured to the States; and argued that the law was unconstitutional.

If an accident occur to a boat or vessel on which you are aboard, he assured that a few moments will transpire before the boat or vessel will be destroyed, and instead of rushing madly overboard, set yourself coolly to work, to find a way to escape. Look up a plank or board, if possible; if one cannot be found, seize a settee or even a wood-bottomed chair or stool, and, if the boat be on fire, take to the water as soon as you can do so, selecting such a place as will be the least exposed to you to be drawn under by others in the water. If the boat is sinking, stick to it till the last plank disappears beneath the water, unless you are likely to be sucked down, and then with your chair or settee, push off and endeavor to save your life. Recollect that a small piece of board placed under the chin and breast will keep your head above water, and though a wave may wash over you, cling to your chair or settee and you will be sure to come up again by the time you will want to breathe. When the Atlantic was lost on Lake Erie, one gentleman by means of four stools, and two life preservers saved himself, his wife, six children and a female servant. It is also stated that all others who provided themselves with stools or settees were saved.

If suddenly thrown into the water and no floating article is near to be got hold off, throw yourself on your back and with your arms under water endeavor to swim. Recollect that the mean specific gravity of a man is about 1-9th less than common water, and that so long as the lungs can be kept free from water, a person, although unacquainted with swimming, will not completely sink. If you throw your arms or legs out of water, they force your head under it, and you will be drowned, but by keeping all but your face under, you can swim in still water with perfect ease, although you never swam before. Dr. Franklin is said to have slept in this way in the water for several hours.

If a panic occur in a crowded house, the safest way is to wait behind until the rush is over. If you hasten on with the crowd you will probably be crushed to death. Instances in proof of this are of frequent occurrence.

If a horse run away with a vehicle in which you are riding, the safest way is to stick to your seat, unless you are likely to be precipitated down an embankment or thrown against some obstacle in the way.

If a fire takes in your presence, or you discover one just commenced, instead of running into the street to alarm your neighbors, seize a pail and throw over water, or if water is not handy, and wooden goods are at hand, spread them upon the flame. If not successful, alarm first the inmates of the building and then your neighbors. If you are likely to be suffocated by smoke, drop upon the floor, where you will find pure air, and crawl upon your hands and knees to the door. A sheet of flame may be passed through by wrapping a woolen blanket around your body and covering your face with the same, or what is better, thrusting your nose and mouth into a woolen hat.

If a vein be severed the blood may be stopped by simply pressing upon the wound with the finger. When an artery is severed draw a string tightly above the wound, which will check the flow of blood till a physician can be obtained. Nose bleeding may be stopped by rolling up a piece of paper and placing it under the upper lip, and when this fails, pulverized alum snuffed into the nose will stop the most alarming cases.

The shoulder, elbow, knee and all smaller joints, when dislocated, may generally be set by almost any person, at the time of the accident, by simply straightening out the limb and giving it a slight blow near the joint.

SOUTHAMPTON LEAD MINES.—Some eight or ten men were at work at the Southampton lead mines, so called, last week, getting out ore. They were then mining about half a mile south of "Loudville," in Northampton. We understand that it is proposed soon to operate in the excavation in Southampton, which was opened about twenty-five years ago. We have seen some of the ore, and it appears to be quite pure. We learn that the gentlemen who are at the bottom of the enterprise have purchased, or obtained the right to purchase, all the land which covers the mine.—*Northampton Gazette*.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.—In the Police Court at Boston, Judge Russell has decided that licenses granted by the city authorities to liquor sellers continue good till next April. Consequently those licensed make no secret in selling to any one.

THE LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC.—The interpreter, who accompanied the emigrants on board the Atlantic, reports the whole number lost on that vessel, 68—saved, 64. This reduces the reported mortality very materially.

CORONER'S VERDICT.—The Coroner of Erie, Pa., held an inquest upon the body of a little girl brought into that port from the wreck of the Atlantic. The jury returned a verdict that the child came to her death by the gross carelessness of the first mate of the propeller Ogdensburg. Upon such a verdict the mate should be held responsible for the accident.

Coolness in time of Danger—Advice.

Every man and woman should train themselves and their children, if they have any, to act coolly and calmly in time of danger. By properly cultivating the mental faculties they will be fortified against the overwhelming terror which sudden danger is wont to inspire. In these days of steamboat disasters, railway accidents and other sudden and fatal casualties, to some of which everybody is exposed, a few brief rules may properly be given and sometime advantageously practiced by the reader.

If an accident occur to a boat or vessel on which you are aboard, he assured that a few moments will transpire before the boat or vessel will be destroyed, and instead of rushing madly overboard, set yourself coolly to work, to find a way to escape. Look up a plank or board, if possible; if one cannot be found, seize a settee or even a wood-bottomed chair or stool, and, if the boat be on fire, take to the water as soon as you can do so, selecting such a place as will be the least exposed to you to be drawn under by others in the water. If the boat is sinking, stick to it till the last plank disappears beneath the water, unless you are likely to be sucked down, and then with your chair or settee, push off and endeavor to save your life. Recollect that a small piece of board placed under the chin and breast will keep your head above water, and though a wave may wash over you, cling to your chair or settee and you will be sure to come up again by the time you will want to breathe. When the Atlantic was lost on Lake Erie, one gentleman by means of four stools, and two life preservers saved himself, his wife, six children and a female servant. It is also stated that all others who provided themselves with stools or settees were saved.

In Springfield, the first prosecution under the new law occurred on Friday, last week.

Tinney Coleman, an Irishman, of Ferry st., was complained of by a woman who had just bought a bottle of rum of him, and being arraigned before the Police Court, he plead guilty, and was fined \$10 and costs and "bonded" in \$1000 to obey the law. He pleaded the requirements, and was set at liberty.

Five seizures of liquor took place in Springfield, last Wednesday. Jeremiah Whalen's grocery, a shop kept by Richard Strelton, the Railroad House, the Springfield House and George Wallace's victualling cellar, were visited, and liquor found in all of them. The proprietors were summoned to appear before a Magistrate, but all failed to do so, and the matter was postponed.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, liquor has been seized after a desperate resistance. It is placed in a third party's hands to await the decision of a legal trial.

The Worcester Spy says that during the past fortnight the average sales of liquor by the City Agent have amounted to about \$30 a day, and the average number of customers to from 75 to 100. A portion of these customers buy for mechanical purposes, but by far the greater amount is sold for medicinal purposes, in quarts, pints, and even gills.

In the Police Court, Boston, on Saturday morning last, about 300 gallons of liquor taken from John McLaughlin of East Boston, were ordered to be destroyed, except 22 gallons of spiced bitters not in the complaint, which were ordered to be returned to the owner.

In Oxford, on Thursday last, a hoghead of New England rum was seized at the railroad depot. There was a private mark upon it, and belonged, as some believed, to some one who intended it for sale. The Deputy Sheriff who seized it has advertised it, and is awaiting the application of the owner.

Two barrels of rum were seized in the house of George W. Divoll of Lancaster, and he was taken before a Justice for a hearing. The case was suspended for one week.

On Tuesday morning City Marshal Shedd and posse entered the "Avon House," a much frequented drinking establishment in Lowell, and captured a large quantity—probably some \$200 or \$300 worth—of rum, gin, brandy, whiskey, wines, porter, &c.

BOY KILLED AND EATEN BY A BEAR.—A boy named Alden S. Rose, was killed by a bear, some 12 or 15 miles south of Little Rock, Arkansas, early in August. He was sent to a cornfield some distance from the house, for roasting ears. Not returning as soon as expected, his brother and wife mounted their horses and went in the direction he had gone, to look for him. Arriving at the field, an enormous bear suddenly issued from an adjoining thicket, and made directly toward them, which frightened the horse the woman was riding and threw her off. Her husband succeeded in getting her up on the horse he was riding, when they escaped from the furious beast. The following morning the mutilated remains of the unfortunate lad were found, partly eaten up by the bear.

AN ANCIENT LADY.—There is at present residing in the town of Hollis, N. H., the relic of the late Elder Locke, who has reached the advanced age of one-hundred years and eight months. She is quite active and has a good appetite, &c. Her sight, however, is so far gone that she can see but little, if at all.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—Mr. Brooks Shattuck, of Bedford, a practical farmer, said at the Agricultural meeting at Ware, N. H., that he had been 22 years employed in a mill, for 15 years, of the time he received from \$2, \$2.50, per day, but could make more money upon his farm.

VERY PARTICULAR.—The Southern Rights Committee, which met at Montgomery, Ala., have called another State Convention to meet on the second Monday in September, to make nominations for the Presidency, Mr. Pierce having failed to answer the letter addressed to him by the committee of the former convention.

The cholera is quite fatal at the West. John T. Waite, the business partner of the Chicago Tribune office, who was attending to his duties on the evening of the 25th, was a corpse at 4 A. M. on the 27th. All persons connected with printing in that city, attended his funeral.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—Steamer Ohio, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Tuesday. She brings 300 passengers and \$2,500,000 in gold dust.

There was but little fever on the Isthmus, and no cholera. The passengers report that on the steamer Golden Gate, on her trip up with the fourth Regiment of Infantry many soldiers had died of the cholera.

At Kingston the small pox had abated, but it was still prevalent in different parts of the island.

There have recently been several severe shocks of earthquakes in various parts of Jamaica.

Died at Aspinwall, on the 9th, E. B. Peck, of Taunton, Mass.; James B. Gordon, fireman.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The Lynchburg Virginian states that Mr. Dickens, of Pendleton county, Ky., after some three years study, has discovered the principle of perpetual motion. Mr. D. has written to Congress, and steps will be taken to apply it to machinery. He has been offered as high as five hundred thousand dollars for his discovery, but will not sell.

This is another silly attempt for a man to lift himself by the seat of his pantaloons.

LATE advices from Havana state that the excitement relative to the publication of revolutionary documents still continued, and many more arrests had been made by the government. Many of the Spaniards themselves were engaged in the conspiracy, and further seizure of arms and munitions of war, &c., had been made.

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

The Massachusetts Whig State Convention was held at Worcester last Wednesday. John H. Clifford of New Bedford was nominated for Governor, and Elisha Huntington of Lowell for Lieut. Governor.

We know very little of Mr. Clifford, save that he has been for fifteen years District Attorney and Attorney General. We presume he will make a good Governor—if he can be elected.

The Convention made choice of Robt. C. Winthrop of Boston and George Bliss of Springfield, for Electors at large.

The following gentlemen were selected for District Electors:

1—John H. W. Paige of New Bedford. 2—Geo. A. Crocker of Taunton. 3—John Gardner of Dedham. 4—Amos Lawrence of Boston. 5—Robert G. Shaw of Boston. 6—Daniel C. Baker of Lynn. 7—George Coggswell of Bradford. 8—Ezra Coggins of Tewksbury. 9—Ebenezer Torrey of Fitchburg. 10—Rufus Bullock of Royalston. 11—Ezekiel R. Colt of Pittsfield.

Whig State Convention—Nominations.

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A TRAGEDY AT MARYSVILLE.—We have been informed of the particulars of a fatal affray which occurred on board the boat Irene, at Marysville, on Monday morning last. It appears that an old grudge existed between James Casey, son of Mr. J. B. Casey of Newport, and Mr.

The Fishery Question Settled.

By the latest arrival from Europe Ministerial journals are brought which announce with perfect confidence the satisfactory termination of the dispute as to the North American fisheries, which is likely, indeed certain, to be adjusted on terms of absolute reciprocity, so far as the right of fishing is concerned. The Americans to be at liberty to fish in all British waters, and the British in all American waters, subject to the restriction on both sides to three miles from the shore of the country to which they do not belong. The three miles to be measured to the nearest land, without distinction of bay or open sea. Parliament has been further prorogued to the 21st October, but as the order of Council does not say that it will then meet for the dispatch of business it is certain to be further adjourned. *The Globe* says till the third week in November.

W The Cincinnati Courier tells of an arithmetical prodigy in that city. A young man named Narragon Holland, though quite uneducated—so much so that he cannot tell one figure from another—will, by some process of seeming intuition, solve long and difficult questions in arithmetic almost instantly. For example, a gentleman present stated to him the day of the month and year of his birth, when Holland told him, after a moment's reflection, the number of hours which had since elapsed, and also the day of the week on which he was born. Others mentioned the distance in miles to various points, and Holland immediately gave the distances of inches. Many more intricate problems were solved with equal readiness and facility; though we are informed the young man avoids the more complex calculations, being subject to fits where the brain is overtired.

A FEMALE SAILOR.—The Thomaston (Me) Miscellany states that the schooner Lefrere, which arrived at Rockland a few days since, landed a cook dangerously sick with the Chagres fever, who after lingering a day or two in the poor-house, died. The body was ascertained to be that of a woman. It appears that she had been on board the said schooner fourteen months; she would go aloft with alacrity, and did her duty promptly. She has left papers which state that she ran away from her parents at Nova Scotia about two years since, on account of some love affair, and has since had her home upon the "bounding deep."

HARBOR OF REFUGE, AT DOVER, ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer in his last letter, gives the following account of a stupendous work now in process of erection at Dover:

"Another very praiseworthy work now going on at Dover is a harbor of refuge. A space of 700 acres is to be enclosed by a wall more than two miles in length; more than half of which space will at all times secure a depth of water from thirty to forty-two feet at the lowest tide. The wall will be ninety feet wide at the bottom and fifty at the top; the sides will be eighteen feet thick, and consist of immense blocks of solid stone, the middle filled with artificial stone or concrete. The foundation of this stupendous work is now laying by companies of men who remain several hours, with diving bells, under the water. This gigantic display of human power and skill will, when fully completed, cost more than two millions sterling."

A Canada paper contains the following notice of the death of a distinguished Indian chieftainess:

At the Mohawk Settlement, Tyendinaga, Canada West, in the confident reliance upon the sufficiency of her Savours' merits, on Tuesday, the 3d, just, at the advanced age of 75 years, Margaret, relict of the late Joseph Brant, second son of the celebrated Captain Joseph Brant, and only daughter of the late Captain John Deserout—chief who distinguished himself as a valuable ally of the British forces during the war of the revolutionary struggle in America, and under whose auspices the Mohawk tribe was located in the Bay of Quinte.

INDIAN MURDER AND RETRIBUTION.—The Clinton (Fla.) Floridian, of the 14th inst., says that in the neighborhood of Mr Wm. M. Jourdan's residence, near that place, the week previous, an Indian deliberately shot another, his half brother, through the heart. The chief of the tribe came, examined the matter, seized the murderer, placed his back against a tree, made his wife hold one hand and his son the other, and in that situation shot him through the heart.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS AND VOLUNTARY RETURN.—Two convicts, named James Mc-Kenney and Ziba H. Bryant, escaped from the Plymouth jail on Sunday last. Both of them belonged to North Bridgewater. Bryant visited his friends on Monday, and was advised by them to return and serve out the two years and a half yet remaining of his sentence. He followed this advice, and is now locked up again in his old quarters.

At Farmington, Me., last week, Mrs. J. Wyman Stoddard attempted to drown herself and two youngest children, in Sandy river. She succeeded in destroying the youngest; the other and herself were saved by some young lads who were in bathing. She was insane.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR KINGSLY.—The New Haven Palladium announces the decease of Professor Kingsley, Aug. 31, at the age of 74 years. The deceased was widely known throughout the country as a scholar of no ordinary merit. He graduated at Yale College in 1799, and has been connected with the Department of Classical Literature in that institution for half a century.

REVOLTING CASUALTY.—At Norwich, Conn., last Thursday evening, six young ladies were, by the breaking through of the floor of a privy, precipitated into the vault, fifteen feet below, and the mother of two of them, attracted by their screams, fell in after them. A ladder was soon obtained, but proved too short. Finally, all were, with great difficulty, extricated alive, but one was hardly expected to recover.

A man named Cumley was shot dead, near Gaston, N. C., by a man named Garret. The murder grew out of a quarrel over a card table. The murderer has been arrested.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A EVENT FROM THE STOMACH OF A WOMAN.—On Friday evening, last week, the wife of Mr. Herschell C. Benson, of this place, ejected from her stomach a live red eel, nearly three inches in length. Mrs. B. had probably carried the animal in her stomach for the last three years, during which time she has suffered much distress in her stomach, occasional spasms and a peculiar appetite. As the animal grew larger these turns became more frequent and severe, and though she received medical treatment from several physicians, she obtained no relief. Her husband finally procured some pills from Dr. Barron, of this village, which she took, and in about an hour afterward disgorged the loathsome animal.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.—Two dogs, owned in this village, killed seven sheep for Orrin Hovey, one for Otis Merrick and one for Col. Knox, last week. One of the dogs was shot by Mr. Hovey, while chasing the sheep; the other was followed into the village, seized, bound, and, after undergoing a sort of Lynch-law trial, condemned to die. The poor fellow was most inhumanely murdered in the street in front of our office.

THE LIQUOR SEIZED IN THE LOT.—At Three Rivers, a week or two since, was turned into the river last Thursday night. A crowd of Irishmen collected and protested loudly, but their threats and bluster proved of no avail.

RETURNED.—Alexander Gage, who went from this place to California about two years and a half ago, returned home the present week. He is in excellent health and looks finely.

A SMALL FLOCK OF WILD TURKEYS.—A few days since, an Irishman was knocked off from a ledge in Portland, Ct., and fell a distance of sixty-five feet, into the water, not over six inches in depth, covering solid rock. In a day or two he was able to be at work again.

APPRAISAL.—An affray occurred at Montpelier, Vt., on Wednesday, last week, between two young men named Smith and Howe, in which the latter was stabbed by the former with a pocket knife so badly that he cannot recover. Smith was committed to jail.

NO LIQUOR SEIZURES.—No liquor seizures have been made in town during the past week.

THE TIRES AND SLEEPERS ARE BEING LAID ON THE ANHILLS AND BELCHERTOWN R.R.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MONSON.—Mr. Aaron Charles, employed in Lyon's Wooloo Mill in Monson, was instantly killed, last Tuesday, by being caught by a belt and drawn before a large drum and the floor above. He was forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

THE LIQUOR LAWS.—The liquor law appears to be little more than a nullity in Boston. The Journals of that city all speak to this end. The Traveller says—

"The united testimony of the Watch Department is that there never was so much drunkenness at night in the city as at the present time. Tuesday night thirty-three drunken persons were conveyed to the different Watch houses, and calls were made upon Watchmen to quell numerous drunken rows in different parts of the city."

COST OF THE SESSION.—The pay roll of the members, for the session of Congress just closed, has amounted to about \$600,000 and their mileage and incidental expenses will swell the amount to upwards of a million of dollars.

A NEW ENGLAND JUBILEE.—A writer in the Hampshire Gazette, who dates his letter to Medina, Michigan, and signs himself "A Massachusetts Wolverine," proposes a Grand New England Jubilee, to be held in Boston some time during the Great Exhibition in New York.

THE EDICT OF A NUMBHEAD.—An imperial ukase is published in Warsaw, Poland, which commands all men under sixty years old, who desire to raise beards, to notify the local authorities of their wish, and pay a certain fee, which must be renewed semi-annually. He who violates the law, subjects himself to a heavy penalty and severe bodily chastisement.

WIFE WANTED.—D. L. G. advertises in the Post for a wife, being too modest to make a declaration to any lady himself. She must be under 27 years, respectable, &c., worth at least \$50, with a fair prospect of more. He is 32, and likes an occasional spree. Address him at Daily Post Office, Springfield.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—The most splendid on the American continent. It mirrors cost \$18,000; silverware, \$14,000; carpets, drapery, linen, &c., \$40,000; cabinet furniture, \$50,000; and the whole coming up to \$150,000. The building cost \$50,000; the land \$300,000—total \$500,000.

AN INCIDENT.—On the occasion of the late catastrophe on Lake Erie, a young married couple stood together, calculating the chances of the wreck sinking before the Propeller reached it. If it does, James," said the young wife, unconscious of any other ear, "be sure to keep fast hold of me, so that we shall go down together."

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MR. WILLIAM D. BRECKINRIDGE.—Has been appointed the successor of the lamented Downing, to continue the improvement and embellishment of the public grounds, in Washington, conducted during the past two or three years by the latter gentleman.

THE LATE RAIN.—The late rain extended to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. Our exchanges from these States mention its presence as cause for gratitude and rejoicing among the tillers of the parched and thirsty earth.

INDIANS AT THE CAPITAL.—A delegation of Sac and Fox Indians, fourteen in number, have arrived in Washington, for the purpose of effecting an exchange. Among them are six chiefs one of whom is Keokuk, the grandson of Black Hawk.

THE MILK-MEN OF ALBANY.—The milk-men of Albany have had a meeting, and resolved, on account of the long continued drought and consequent scarcity of hay, pasture, &c., to raise the price of milk to five cents a quart.

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THE LATE RAIN.—The late rain extended to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. Our exchanges

POETRY.

For the Journal.

The Lunar Iris.

The day had been a stormy one—but when
The sun went down in darkness, and the moon
Rose in the distant orient, oh then

The clouds retreated suddenly; and soon
The stars were at their vigils. I went forth
At the high noon of night, to breathe the air
That came deliciously from the cool north.

A stillness almost audible was there;
And Beauty graced immovable thrones
With her imperial presence—plants and flowers
Were bathing in the dew—in whispered tones,

Almost a tinkle in such still hours,
Breathing up incense to the God of showers.
A dewy mist, like a translucent veil,
Mantled our sleeping village, as it lay

Cradled among its hills—and Dian pale
High over the mount, sailed on her pathless way
In silver light, and as she passed us by,
Smiled on the loveliness that lay beneath,

And an invisible artist from on high,
Printed her smiles upon the misty wreath.
And lo! the Lunar Iris, like a form
Of most iridescent beauty met mine eye,

With its soft colors blending like the warm
And delicate tints of an autumnal sky.
And, as I gazed, a radiance more intense
Flashed from its glowing arch, as though the

arm
Of God was there extended—a defence
Shielding th' unconscious slumberers from
harm.

Slowly it faded. As I saw it melt
Like the first dream of childhood, into air,
I went back to my solitude, and felt
That God had visited our earth—despair
Yielded to hope—we had not been forgot;

God had come down to us; and passing fair
Was his divine revealing—had I not
Gazed on his glory with my mortal eye,
And read his autograph upon the sky?

ZETHAR.

Keep your Temper.

Keep your temper—one short word
Hearts with agony has stirred;
Ties that years could not have riven,
Scattered to the winds of heaven.

Keep your temper—glances speak,
Bounding pulse and blanching cheek,
Yes, a thought not yet expressed,
May create a wounded breast.

Keep your temper—smiles of love
Come, like angels, from above,
Whispered welcome to our ears,
Like the music of the spheres.

Keep your temper—gentle minds
Are the treasures—he who finds
Hath the “fairest of the fair”—
Fortune’s ruling voice is there.

Homestead Exemption.

The following extracts exhibit the various qualifications of the Exemption Bills now in force in the several States named:

Maine.—A lot of land, dwelling house, and buildings thereon shall not exceed \$500 in value.

Vermont.—The homestead of every house-keeper, or head of a family, to the value of \$500, and the yearly produce thereof.

Massachusetts.—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of \$500.

New York.—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence, to the value of one thousand dollars.

Maryland.—All real estate acquired by marriage, during the life of the wife, from execution of debt of husband.

Georgia.—Twenty acres of land, including dwelling house and improvements—value of houses and improvements not to exceed \$200—and the additional amount of five acres for each child under fifteen years of age.

Florida.—Forty acres of land to every farmer, and to every house-keeper, residing in a town or a city, a house and lot not to exceed \$300 dollars in value.

Alabama.—Forty acres of land when not in any town or city, and provided such does not exceed in value \$100.

Texas.—Two hundred acres of land, when not in any town, or lots, not to exceed in value \$2,000.

Ohio.—Every family a homestead not exceeding \$500 in value.

Michigan.—Forty acres, with dwelling house and appurtenances, when not in town or city, a lot and dwelling house not to exceed in value \$1,500.

Illinois.—Lot of ground and buildings occupied thereon as a residence, not exceeding in value \$1,000.

Iowa.—Forty acres of land, not in a town or city, or houses and lots in a town or city, not exceeding \$500.

Wisconsin.—Forty acres of land, not in a town or city, or a town or city lot not exceeding in amount one fourth of an acre.

California.—The homestead, consisting of a quantity of land, together with the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, and not exceeding in value the sum of \$5,000.

New Jersey.—A homestead to each head of the family residence, to the value of \$500, not to be assets in the hands of the administrator, but to remain for the benefit of the widow, and until the maturity of the last minor child.

South Carolina.—A homestead of fifty acres of land, including the dwelling house and appurtenances, not to exceed \$500 in value, and not to extend to any property situated within the limits of any city or town corporate.

We met a gentleman in a bookstore, the other evening, searching for the origin of the multiplication table. Who of our readers, could have told him its author? It was invented by Pythagoras, the Grecian philosopher, five hundred and thirty-nine years before Christ, and is thus two thousand years old. It has done great service in the study of mathematics.

That state of life is most happy wherein sufficiencies are not required, and necessities are not wanting.

EPA lady wrote to her son, requesting him to look out for a young lady, respectably connected, possessed of various elegant accomplishments, skilled in the languages, a proficient in music, easy and graceful in manners, affectionate and kind in disposition, and above all of ardent piety and make an offer to her of \$300 per year for her services as a governess in her family. The son's reply was;

“My dear Mother, I have long been looking out for such a person as you describe, and when I have the good fortune to meet with her, I propose to make her an offer, not \$300 a year, but of my hand, and to ask her to become, not your governess, but my wife.”

A PRESENT FOR A KING.—Whilst the King of Prussia and the Empress of Russia were at Coblenz, a butcher presented them with a sausages thirteen feet long, containing all sorts of sausage meat and terminated with a pig's head. Their majesties laughed heartily at the strangeness of the gift, but kindly accepted it.

People seek for what they call wit, on all subjects and in all places; not considering that nature loves truth so well, that it hardly ever admits of flourishing. Conceit is to nature what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but it impairs what it would improve.

When one sees a family of children going to school in clean well-mended clothing, it tells a great deal in favor of their mother; one might vouch that those children learn some valuable lessons at home, whatever they may be taught at school.

There is a man out West so forgetful of faces, that his wife is compelled to keep a wafer stuck on the end of her nose, that he may distinguish her from other ladies; but this does not prevent him from making occasional mistakes.

A little child, upon hearing a clergyman urging his hearers to become christians, said she didn't for her father had said she must be a whig.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Munger's Building.

April 1, 1852.

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.

DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.

TP Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops,

made to order at short notice.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852.

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THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

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Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8, 49, a. m., 1, 49, 2, 49, 9, 10, p. m.
“ New York, 10, 44, 11, 15, A. M. and 6, 29, p. m.
“ Albany, 11, 15, A. M. and 8, 2, p. m.

“ The 10, 44, A. M. and 1, 49, 6, 29, 9, 10, p. m.
trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. m.—West at 3, 20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. m., and 6, 45 p. m. Leave Palmer for New London at 3, 45, 10, 45 A. m. and 2, 40 p. m.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. m., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Journal.

ELLA NEWTON.

A TRUE STORY.

CHAP. I.

‘Twas near sunset, and the soft declining rays threw a silvery light over the rippling waters of the Penobscot, as they silently flowed onward to the sea. Not far from its winding shores, half hid by shade trees, rose a quiet mansion, which, from the order and neatness that was seen, betokened the abode of ease and comfort. On one hand were well filled granaries, with the small, white dairy house beyond, and the honey-suckle and jessamine grown o'er the thatch; in the background, orchards, rich in autumnal fruits, and fields clad in nature's sunniest verdure. In the garden, that extended down to the river side and rich in alluvial soil—sporting among the blossoms and flowers—was a rosily-cheeked child of scarce five summers. Joyously rang her merry laugh; and as her fond mother gazed on her child, she rejoiced and blessed her innocent glee. As evening came on apace, going into the garden she called her daughter. “Come now Ella, I fear to have you stay out longer.”—Bounding at once to her mother, she took her hand and returned to the house. Blithe as the birds, yet dutiful and affectionate, she endeared herself to her parents, and though her own father was not living, yet her mother loved her tenderly. Of late too, had her heart yearned for her dear Ella, fearing, as her own health failed, lest her daughter might lose ‘ere long, the benefit of a mother's watchful care and guidance.

Autumn with its golden fruits had gone, and the sighing wind among the leafless forests, sung a requiem to the fleeting year. It was a day when all without looked cheerless and as Ella sought her mother's apartment, a voice faint and feeble was heard in the sick chamber, saying, “I'm glad you came, Ella, for I want to see you once more and talk with you again before I die.”—Though few and trembling were the words of the dying woman, yet maternal love flowed deep in her soul, and the name of Ella was the last that trembled on her lips, as she commended her to the care of Israel's Shepherd that slumbereth not nor sleeps.

CHAP. II.

One clear frosty morning, while the factory bells were ringing forth a merry peal, a number of female operatives might have been seen hurrying towards one of those spacious buildings that skirt the banks of the noble Merrimac. As the sounds re-echoed in the cool morning air, hundreds came forth at the call, and soon the busy hum of spindles announced the labor of the day commenced. Entering one of the mills and looking over the number there at work, we recognized one familiar face, and yet one scarcely would see in that intelligent countenance, a resemblance of the young and sportive Ella. Still, there is the same animated expression blended with a confiding, guileless

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NO. 21.

Go Forth.

“ Go forth,” says the ambitious father to his son, when the latter has reached maturity—“ go forth and never disgrace the name you bear. Let me hear from you while sitting among honorable men. Reach, if you can, the highest posts of honor.”

“ Go forth,” says the penurious father, and grow rich. Add dime to dime, estate to estate. Be honest if you can, but—get money. Do not leave a rock unturned beneath which there may fount. The Bible was her constant companion and its promises soothed her in her declining days. Though the remembrance of the past was fraught with bitterness and her sun went down early in its course, yet there gathered no terrors round the tomb, for she saw it spanned with Faith's bow of promise, shedding from its celestial arch a halo of glory, betokening the dawn of an extreme day. Peacefully as evening shadows fall so quietly did Ella fall asleep in Jesus, and her long imprisoned spirit was reunited to the best ones gone before.

HARVARD.

Despise not the Day of Small Things.

A single act of disobedience involved the world in universal sin. A simple deception practiced on the old man whose eyes were dim, changed the line of blessing through countless generations. The selling of the shepherd-boy saved a people from famine, and placed his family among the mighty in the land. Paul was brought before Caesar to make his defense, and thus the gospel was preached in the imperial city of Rome. Luther, through suffering and poverty, entered the University to study law, but found in its library a Bible, and gleaned from its pages the thought that gave birth to the glorious Reformation. Franklin, with a kite, drew the lightning from the clouds; Morse bound its wings, and made it messenger to his bidding. A piece of cork attached to a loadstone suggested the idea of the mariner's compass, the pilot of thousands and tens of thousands over the trackless deep. Laurentius of Harlem, cutting rude letters on the bark of a tree, gave rise to the mighty press, whose influence is more powerful than armies.

But we need not multiply facts. The proudest form, the firmest step, the strongest arm, were once a feeble child's. The most profound learner commenced with A, B, C. The loftiest intellect once strove to understand the simplest laws in nature. Despise not then thy fellow-man, for in every soul that wears the image of its Maker, there is a hidden germ of power that may wield the destinies of nations. Rejoice then, Christian, with the first gleam of good and truth; for it breaks from the sun of righteousness, whose noon-day glory shall wrap the earth in its blaze.

Good Advice.

There is much good sense in the following, which although old, deserves to be repeated once a year:

“ If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one—it degrades him in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power and passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peacefully we all get on, the better; the better for us, and the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe in him. No master who he is, or how he misuses you—the wisest way is to just let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.”

The Model Stander.

Is always on the *qui-vive* for the latest bit of gossip, or manufactures them “order,” in any quantity, should there be a dearth in the scandal market. Is well skilled in the honorable occupation of writing anonymous letters, and displays a true *manly courage* in attacking the reputation of defenseless women, by a stab in the dark; finds it convenient to turn *very short corners* should he see any *male relative* of his victim; and prudently confines himself (for time) to the least frequented thoroughfares. Is seized with a mortal terror if detected, and readily subscribes, on his coward knees to any article of faith and practice, a lawyer may find it convenient to wring out of him.—Often conceals these honorable practices under the mask of pity? would sell his soul for a bribe of a ninepence; is quite hardened to being ordered through an open door, or being pointed out as a rascal of the first water, by honorable men; and is very tenacious of his claim to the character of—a gentleman. [Fanny Fern.]

The triumphs of truth are the most glorious, chiefly because they are the most bloodless of all victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number of saved, not of the slain.

Winter with its frosts are long gave place to the balmy air of spring, and

hopes were entertained that Ella might again be restored to health, but she longed to be gone, for she had experienced enough of life's ills, and her spirit deceived and wounded, thirsted for a purer fountain. The Bible was her constant companion and its promises soothed her in her declining days. Though the remembrance of the past was fraught with bitterness and her sun went down early in its course, yet there gathered no terrors round the tomb, for she saw it spanned with Faith's bow of promise, shedding from its celestial arch a halo of glory, betokening the dawn of an extreme day. Peacefully as evening shadows fall so quietly did Ella fall asleep in Jesus, and her long imprisoned spirit was reunited to the best ones gone before.

Harvard.

A Woman of Spirit.

In the following high key does Miss Fauny Fern express herself concerning the wrongs real or imaginary of her sex. Read young men and tremble for the fate which threatens you! But one word in your ear, gentle Fauny. Have you “elevated your mind and improved the bright and glorious gift of intellect” only for such miserable winding up as “to scare up the ghost of a lover?” If so the play is not worth the candle!

“ Pshaw! I'm sick of you all! You don't deserve the love of a generous, high-souled woman! If you want a housekeeper, hire one, and done with it. If you want a wife—but you don't!

One woman will answer as well as another, to sow on your buttons, and straps, and strings, and make your puddings, and—on and so forth.

Do you suppose we have cultivated our minds and improved the bright and glorious gift of intellect, to the best of our capacity, to minister *only* to your physical wants? Not a bit of it! When that's over we want something rational. Do you ever think of that, you selfish wretches? when you sit, with your feet on the mantelpiece, reading the newspaper all to yourself, or sit from ten times till ten o'clock, staring the ashes in the grate out of countenance?

Lord! If I had such a block of a husband I'd scare up the ghost of a lover, somewhere, if there's any wit in woman!”

A Quaker Sermon.

Once on a time, but when or where matters not, a female belonging to the Friends' Society, arose and uttered the following impressive sentence:

“ I wonder what good it does men to kill their enemies; if they would let them alone they would die themselves.”

And so upon every side, we hear those words: “ *Go forth!* ” One generation sends out another, with its injunctions—its advice and counsels. C. W. B. *Georgia Family Visitor.*

The Easiest Care for Intemperate Persons.

We have seldom met with a more striking instance of the union of simplicity and wisdom, for which the Quakers are remarkable than the following:—A man addicted to habits of intoxication, was suffering the usual miserable consequences, and, in a moment of repentance, said he would give anything to cure himself. “ It is as easy as to open thy hand,” said a Quaker. “ Convince me of that,” replied the inebriate, “ and I will persevere in the experiment.” “ When thou takest the tempting glass into thy hand!” replied the Friend, “ before thou liftest the liquor to thy lips, open thine hand, and keep it open, and thou wilt be cured.”—A complete reformation ensued. How simple, easy and effectual a rule? Try it.

Roots of TREES.—People are not generally aware of the rapid extension of the roots of trees. We sometimes hear farmers say that an apple tree's roots extend as far from the trunk as the limbs do. Last week we plowed a few furrows in the road side under apple trees that had been set but five years, and we found roots plenty at the distance of ten feet from the trunks of the trees, and these roots had first crossed under a common stone wall to come into the road.

Apple tree roots of older trees are known to run across high ways two rods in width to find cultivated ground. How futile then the practice of digging to the extent of three feet only from the tree when it stands in a grass field.—Ex.

Love of Flowers.

In all countries women love flowers; in all countries they form nosegays of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry, indicates a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure, which makes it easy through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes are opened; it is the sense of the beautiful, a faculty of the soul which is awakened; colors, forms, odors, are perceived for the first time, and these charming objects have at last spectators.—Those who have travelled in the country can testify, that a rose-tree under the window, a honeysuckle around the door of a cottage, are always a good omen to a weary traveller. The hand that cultivates flowers is not closed against the supplications of the poor, nor against the wants of the stranger. Flowers may be called the alphabet of angels, where with they write on hills and plains mysterious truths.

The Grand Sultan has two hundred and fifty wives; the Pope has none. On such terms, we would not be a sultan or a pope for the world. The Almighty gave Adam one wife, and that wise example has never been improved.

MAKE YOURSELF.—Dr. Franklin said “ a good kick out doors is better than all the rich uncles in the world.” A young man left his own exertions, driven out to stem the tide of fortune and will rise to an eminence, to which affluence and luxury cannot elevate him.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Or every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Marrying a Nigger Baby.

We copy the following two-edged yarn from a Southern newspaper. Whether it was designed to squib the characteristics of the Yankee, or elucidate the beautiful ‘domestic institution’ of the South we are not able to decide.

A shrewd Yaukee peregrinating thro' the South on a voyage of adventure, came to the habitation of a widowed lady, well known in the world, who had an only daughter.

After tarrying a few days the Yankee and matron became mutually pleased with each other, and the latter remarked to him that if he liked her daughter well enough to marry her, he might stop and become manager of her estate.

The bargain was closed, the nuptials were consummated; but the Yankee was more surprised than delighted, about three months after the wedding, to be presented with an heir, whose complexion and hair indicated a paternity not purely Caucasian.

The husband started for Nashville and laying the case before a lawyer, waited for an answer.—“I can obtain a divorce for you,” said the lawyer, “upon the proof of the facts stated, without delay.”

“ A divorce!” said the Yankee, “ who said anything about a divorce? What I want to know is—who *owns the nigger?* That's what I look at!”

Breaking Oxen.

The editor of the *Massachusetts Farmer* recommends the following method of breaking oxen:

“ When you first put a yoke on your two years old steers, coax them with an apple or an ear of soft corn, (soft corn is allowable in this case.) Then, they will hold up their heads and be glad to follow you. No whip will be needed at the first yoking. Let the yoke and the soft corn be associated in their minds, and they will never be shy of the yoke; but if you make use of force alone they will hold down their heads to keep them out of the way of blows. After you have taught them to follow you around in the yoke, and that it will not injure them to carry you, you can hitch them on before the older oxen, and make them take the lead. The driver should go behind them occasionally, with a switch stick or a light and short whip but he will not have any need to beat them, except in extreme cases.”

The Newspaper.

The French papers have the largest subscriptions—those of London the most complete establishments, while in America they are far more numerous than in other countries. The first paper in the world, in every requisite except political consistency, is the *London Times*, and it is the most profitable. The shareholders of the *Times* have often divided a net profit of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling per annum (near \$300,000 a year). The average price of American papers is only *one-seventh* that of the English.

A large silver medal was found some weeks ago by Mr. Churchill, of Columbus, Iowa, upon the banks of the Mississippi, in Alawakie County. Its weight is upward of five ounces. It has on one side the likeness of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, 1825, on the rim; and the other, the words, “Peace and Friendship,” with the tomahawk and pipe of peace crossed, and the clasped hands. The medal was some four or five feet under the surface, and near it was found the skeleton of an Indian chief, the remains of a dog, a gun, and a box in which there were thirty-six dollars silver coin.

LABOR HONORABLE.—The man who is able to work and does not, is to be pitied as well as despised. He knows nothing of sweet sleep and pleasant dreams. He is a miserable drone, and eats a substance he does not earn. Perhaps he thinks it is not genteel to work. His kind of gentility is the most worthless and contemptible of all gentility.—Had not those before him, near or remote toiled hard, the degenerate son or daughter would be compelled to earn their bread instead of being a bogus aristocracy upon property they never earned. Our generation labors hard to accumulate dollars and cents, for a generation of simpletons to squander.

SETTLES.—Workmen often make complaint of their sethys not acting well, of the edge not cutting uniformly, and the form being wrong, &c.; now the form best suited to each mower may be tested by a very simple experiment.—Let a man with a piece of chalk in his hand, walk up to a high wall, or a barn door, and raise it as high as he can, strike a curve from right to left; the line so traced is the exact form that his sethy should be; and if he applies the edge of it, and finds it to correspond, it will cut uniformly from point to heel, and save himself much trouble and labor.—*Scientific American*.

SOCIAL KINDNESS.—How sweet are the affections of kindness. How palmy the influence of that regard which dwells around our friends! Distress and doubt darken not the purity of its brightness; the cravings of friend and jealousy nor mar the beauty of that scene. Parental kindness and filial affection blossom there in all the freshness of an eternal spring. It matter not if the world is cold, if we can but turn to our dear circle and ask and receive all that our heart craves.

The New Newspaper Postage Law.

Below may be found the provisions relating to the postage on newspapers, periodicals and all printed mailable matter, as set forth in the new law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid yearly or quarterly, at the office of delivery, or at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one-half of the said rate only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half the rates before mentioned: Provided, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamp or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage of one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, in which fifty per cent shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being pre-paid, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage. The publishers of weekly papers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:

First, It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper. Second, There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. Third, There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper; and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—A young woman in New Canaan was shot one day last week, through carelessness, or what is worse recklessness in the use of firearms. A young man had been out gunning, and on his return was accused by the young woman in question, who inquired if he had found anything to shoot at. She was answered in the negative, and then remarked, playfully: "You had better shoot at me." The young man aimed the gun at her, and pulled the trigger; the gun was discharged, the shot taking effect in her side. The man says he did not know there was a cap on the gun, and of course did not suppose it would go off. It is not stated whether the woman is seriously hurt.—*Starkey Advocate*.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SEA.—By the arrival of the lug Dazzler, on Monday, a letter was received in this city, giving a brief description of a murder and its summary punishment, on board the British ship Sianenna, a passenger craft, now on her way from this port. The story is, in brief—one of the passengers requested another to pass him a cup, or jug, and on his refusing to comply, presented a revolver and shot him dead. The murderer was at once seized by a number of the passengers, and in less than five minutes was daubed by the neck from the fire yard arm.—*San Francisco Herald*.

THE PIRATES OF THE CHINA SEAS.—On the 16th of June a Chinese trading junk from Singapore, having on board a cargo to the amount of \$9000, was attacked by seven piratical boats, (two of them lorcha) off the Ladron Islands. After a short resistance, in which several of the crew were wounded, the junk was captured and plundered of everything of value. Possession of her was given to the crew, who brought her into Victoria harbor on the 17th. Some information regarding the habits of the pirates has subsequently been obtained, and in consequence thereof, Her Majesty's steamer Hermes has gone in search of them.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, George Ide, a son of Mr. Amos Ide, of Pawtucket, was playing in a hay-loft with some other boys, when in jumping from one beam to another, he fell a distance of about ten feet, striking on a stake in a wagon below. He was literally impaled, the spike entering his back and coming out of his abdomen. The accident happened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the poor sufferer died at 9 in the evening.—*Woonsocket Patriot*.

SIMPLER ACCIDENT.—Sunday afternoon a young man was thrown down the Brooklyn heights, New York, in the following singular manner. He was sitting on the bank, when two domesticated deer came up behind and butted him from his seat and sent him rolling down the bank, and over the stone wall. Unfortunately, he was very severely injured, his back and one of his arms having been broken.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISH, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1852.

Backed Out.

If we are to believe the latest advices from England, John Bull has fairly backed out of the "Cauliflower Way" which he so earnestly commenced, by sending over armed vessels, to frighten Yankee fishermen out of the bays and gulfs of the Provinces.

The official organ of the British Government is authority for the statement, that for the future all disputes about bays and headlands will be avoided, and that *three miles from the shore—the same as our fishermen have always contended—are the limits secured to British colonists.*

If John Bull don't feel a little ashamed of the figure he has cut, then Yankee judgment is not worth much. If England had persisted in her injudicious scheme, she would have got the "Thunder" of Brother Jonathan roused to such a pitch that war would have certainly followed. The real grit of the revolutionary patriots still lives in the hearts of the American people, and it will become Mother Britain to have a care how she thrusts her fingers into our dishes. The *Liverpool Times* thus speaks of the matter:

"Our readers will be glad to learn, on the authority of the evening organ of the Government, that the fisheries' dispute with the American Union has been brought to an amicable termination. At this, every one must rejoice; but the British colonists, for whose special benefit this rupture with the United States was sought, and on whose account we sent armed vessels to the scene of the trespass, will be surprised to learn that the affair has been settled by our surrender of rights, the legality of which was not disputed by either of the contracting parties, and the infringement of which formed the ground of our interference. Certainly, this is a very ridiculous affair, the only gratifying feature of which is that a question has been set forever at rest which ought not to have been mooted. It is not the concession which our Government has made to the Americans which is annoying, but the ridiculous figure which we cut in the eyes of the world, and more especially in the eyes of the Americans, by ending in conceding what we commenced in bluster to national. This is very humiliating to the national character, and very degrading to the executive power; but as we have been placed in this position by our present precious Ministry, we must submit to it with what grace we can command."

Democratic State Convention—Nominations.

The Democrats of Massachusetts held their State Convention last Wednesday, at Fitchburg. According to the most reliable reports there was considerable feeling manifested between the "National Democrats" and the "Conservatives," which at times wore a threatening aspect. The Convention nominated HENRY W. BISHOP of Lenox, for Governor, and JAMES W. THOMPSON of New Bedford, for Lieutenant Governor. Electors at large: Charles G. Greene of Boston and James Whitney of Conway.

The "National" procured a hall, where about one hundred and fifty held a Convention on their own hook. They passed resolutions disowning all coalition with the Free Soil party.

It is thought by many that the breach thus made will be healed before next election, and that the "National" will fall into their old ranks, but in these times of secession we should hardly dare to predict that such will be the case.

DESPERATE AFFAIR IN CHARLESTON.

Last Saturday evening, James Mahoney, having drunk to madness, leaped out of bed, seized a pruning knife, and attacked an Irishman in another room, inflicting on him a terrible stab in the abdomen. The Irishman's wife rushed into the street crying "murder," when a crowd collected about the house. Soon after Mahoney dashed

through the window, weapon in hand, and made for the crowd who scattered in all directions. He had on nothing but a red flannel shirt and his appearance was horrid. He cut right and left with his fearful weapon, wounding several persons severely. He finally threw away his knife and rushed into the City Marshal's office, where he was secured. He was raving with the delirium tremens. It is thought some of the wounded will die.

A FEMALE IN MALE CLOTHING.—They have arrested a very pretty girl in Boston, named Mary Hastings, who is fashionably dressed in male attire, and has been engaged in picking the pockets of gentlemen. The Boston papers say she has rather a thin face, with a quick, dark, sparkling eye, and glossy black hair—is self-possessed, and returns the gaze of the crowd without flinching. She appears to understand her position and is not communicative.

HIGH LIFE IN MISSOURI.—Dr. T. of Bethany, Harrison county, Mo., being a little jealous of his wife, and probably without cause, abandoned her for a time, but a few days ago returned. The *Savannah Sentinel* says he was seized by a number of gentlemen, whose wives the doctor had also slandered, who, forming a circle in the street, prevented his escape, while a number of ladies castigated him with *canes* to the tune of one hundred and fifty lashes! The Doctor soon left for parts unknown.

WHAT NEXT?—In addition to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is," somebody has published a book by the name of "Aunt Phillis' Cithin." This is running the thing into the ground.

The Westfield News Letter has got a new dress and appears exceedingly well. It is deserving a hearty support from the people of Western Hampden.

Lazy Boys.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree.—Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of community, those who make our great and useful men were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to be taught how to work. Of course we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach them to work, little by little, as the child is taught to learn at school. In this way we will acquire habits of industry that will not forsake him when he grows up.

Many parents who are poor let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, or till they can support them no longer, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having acquired habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with laziness. There is a repulsive quality in all labor set before them, and to get it done, no matter how, is their only aim. They are ambitious at play, but dull at work. The consequence is, they do not stick to one thing but a short time; they rove about the world, get into mischief and finally find their way to prison or the almshouse.

With the habit of idleness, vice may generally, if not invariably, be found. Where the mind and hands are not occupied in some useful employment, an evil genius finds them enough to do. They are found in the street till late in the evening, learning the vulgar and profane habits of those older in vice; they may be seen hanging around groceries, bar rooms and stores, where crowds gather; but they are seldom found engaged in study.

A lazy boy is not only a bad boy, but a disgrace to his parents, for it is through their neglect that he became thus. No parents, however poor, in these times of cheap books and newspapers, need let their children grow up in idleness. If they cannot be kept at manual labor, let their minds be kept at work; make them industrious scholars and they will be industrious at any business they may undertake in after life.

We know of many boys—young men, old enough to do business for themselves, who cannot read, and much less write their own names. They, too, are lazy, for ignorance and laziness are twin brothers. We always feel sorry for such young men—their habits are formed for life, the twigs bent in childhood has grown into a distorted tree, and there is no remedy for it. They must pass through life as they have lived—laziness and ignorance. Think of it young reader, and take heed of your habits and character be not formed like theirs.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE.—A despatch from Albany states that several men in disguise surrounded the house of Mr. Shaw, in Burling, Rensselaer county, on Saturday night last, and threatened to burn it, but did not succeed in firing the premises. When Mr. Shaw levelled his gun and fired, the desperadoes fled, and Mr. Shaw then alarmed the neighborhood. A search was made, and a man named Joel Whitebeck, with his face disguised, was found dead, a short distance from the house. Several others were wounded, as tracks of blood were traced for some distance from the house.

HORRIBLE—A HUSBAND KILLED BY HIS WIFE.—In Alleghany Co., Md., last week, a man named James Male was murdered by his wife. Just previous to the occurrence of the dreadful tragedy he was in pursuit of his children with a gun, and his wife interfering, he turned upon her. She, to defend herself, seized an axe and with it knocked him down and succeeded in cutting his throat. She was arrested at the time and has since been tried and acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

CIRCUS ROW.—The members of Sands & Co.'s circus got into a disturbance with some of the Irish citizens of Chateaugay, N. Y., 21st ult., which resulted in a general fight, in which several of the Irishmen were badly beaten, and some of them at last accounts were not expected to recover. Warrants were issued against the members of the company engaged in the affray, who were arrested and gave bail for their appearance at the next sessions. The Irishmen appear to have been the aggressors in the final row, having made an attack on the circus tent.

HIGH LIFE IN MISSOURI.—Dr. T. of Bethany, Harrison county, Mo., being a little jealous of his wife, and probably without cause, abandoned her for a time, but a few days ago returned. The *Savannah Sentinel* says he was seized by a number of gentlemen, whose wives the doctor had also slandered, who, forming a circle in the street, prevented his escape, while a number of ladies castigated him with canes to the tune of one hundred and fifty lashes! The Doctor soon left for parts unknown.

HON. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, the Whig candidate for Governor, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1809, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1827. Soon after his graduation, he went to New Bedford, where he has since resided.

Another Horrible Steamboat Disaster on the Hudson!

TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST!

Another terrible steamboat accident occurred on the Hudson river, about 1 o'clock, P. M., last Saturday. The steamer Reindeer, when about 40 miles below Albany, while pushing from Saugerties landing, burst the pipe which connects the flues of her boilers. The steam rushed out between decks, tearing through a temporary bulkhead, and passed through a pantry into the lower cabin, where a number of passengers were dining. The work of destruction in the dining cabin was complete, every person there being either killed or badly injured. The steam also passed up the chimney, carrying away the smoke pipe, which fell across the hurricane deck, breaking it down. No persons, however, were injured above the deck, except the engineers and cooks.

The following is a list of the dead, as far ascertained up to seven on Sunday evening:—James Brown, of New York; Frederick Morrell, waiter; John Bowers, waiter; Peter Foncke, waiter; John Bowers, waiter; Robert Farrell, waiter; Solomon Savoy, (colored) of Rhinebeck, drowned; Mrs. Mary Ann Bowers, wife of Daniel M. Bowers of Albany; John G. Rumfeld, an employee of the Danish Consul; D. F. Hollingshead, of Albany; Thomas J. Barnes, of Richmont, Va.; Hugh Riley, of do; Margaretta and Cannan Andrews, step daughters of Riley; H. B. Cox, second engineer; Joseph Brown, deck hand; Estella Loup, daughter of Mr. Loup of the firm of Warren, Loup & Bliss, of New York, aged 12 years; Garwood Renaway, steward, of Pine Plains; John Shaw of Rhinebeck; German waiter, name unknown; Dennis Savoy, (colored); Mrs. Sarah M. Lockwood of Albany; Augustus W. Whipple, of Cambridge, Saratoga county; Norman Platt Williamson, son of the preceding; William H. Snell, of Richmont, Va. So far there were twenty-seven dead, and it is pretty certain that others of the badly scalded cannot live.

The Albany Knickerbocker of Monday morning says—

All those that were in the cabin were scalded. Some escaped with injuries. Among those were Mr. Lockwood of Albany and Capt. Hoyt who had the presence of mind to cover the face of his wife and his own. The struggle for life must have been terrible, as the marks of the poor sufferers were seen in the port-holes stained with blood where they sought to find air. On the floor we saw the skins of several hands with the mulls which had fallen off in the struggle, resembling gloves. It was a terrible and ghastly sight.

One little fellow with hands and face completely bare of skin, crawled off on his hands and knees writhing in agony uncontrollable.

In the excitement one of the waiters jumped out of the kitchen window into the water and was drowned. Two other persons were seen to jump overboard. Their bodies had not been recovered when we left.

The number dead on Monday, including those who jumped overboard, were 32, and 7 more were not expected to live. There were about three hundred passengers on board. The boat was nearly new, this being her second year of running.

The Coroner's jury have found that the accident was in consequence of no carelessness on the part of the officers of the boat.

THE HENRY CLAY DISASTER.—In the Supreme Court, Judge Edwards rendered a decision on the application for a *habeas corpus* to discharge Messrs. Colyer and others from the arrest for murder on a warrant from Westchester county. He considered that the State has jurisdiction, but that the case under the statute does not amount to murder, but to manslaughter; the latter depending upon the facts of the case, on further inquiry, as to the degree. The parties were subsequently admitted to bail in \$10,000 each.

DEATH FROM A CORN.—A son of Mr. Robert Pye, of Cincinnati, died a few days ago from the effects of lockjaw. Some time ago a troublesome and painful corn on one of his toes was pared down, but not sufficiently to draw blood. A short time afterwards inflammation set in, extending upward, in a taper form, to his shoulder, and thence to his head. Chloroform and other soothing appliances were administered, and every attention bestowed upon him by physicians and the family, but the system at length yielded to the disease, and he expired in the utmost agony.

SAD AFFAIR.—Thomas Clark, a highly respectable citizen of Defiance, Ohio, on his return from the funeral of his wife's brother, a few days since, with his three children in a buggy with him, was by some means run into the causal, one mile from town, and himself and all the children drowned. He was 42 years old, Minerva aged about 13, Mary Ann, aged 11, and Joseph, aged 7 years.

DEATH OF ORRIN FOWLER.—Rev. Orrin Fowler, member of Congress from the New Bedford District, in this State, died at Washington, on Friday last, after illness of only five days. He was about 61 years of age. This is the second death in our Congressional delegation within a few weeks.

THE BRAVE.—In Cincinnati, on Saturday last, a man named Peter Redding, murdered a woman named Christiana Kramer, by cutting her head open with an axe, and then cut his own throat.

On Thursday evening, last week, a three story wooden dwelling house, in Ware, occupied by Irish families, was discovered to be on fire. Though a general alarm was raised, it was extinguished before the engines could be brought to bear upon it.

THE BARRE PATRIOT says that Mr. Lyman Sibley was chosen Town Clerk of that town March, 1818, and has served each year since, except 1826, making 32 years, and is now on his thirty-third year of service.

Upwards of three thousand fat hogs have been shipped, from Dayton, Osborn, and Enon, during the past three weeks, for New York. They come by the way of the Mad River and Lake Erie, and New York and Erie Railroads.

IT is said Mr. Webster is to issue a letter against the use of his name for President!

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

The premises of widow Grady, on the road from Northampton to Hatfield, which were searched for liquor some weeks since without success, were searched again on Friday last by Sheriff Wright of Northampton, and three jugs, containing about two gallons in all, of the contraband article found concealed under the floor. The liquor was seized, and the woman was tried before Justice Hodges, found guilty, and fined \$20 and costs. She appealed, but failing to obtain the required bonds, she was taken to the lock-up, where she remained till Tuesday evening, when bonds were procured and she was liberated.

Robert Holmes, of the Railroad House, in Springfield was examined before the Police Court, on two counts, for selling intoxicating liquors. He was found guilty in both cases, and fined \$10 dollars and costs on the first, and \$20 and costs on the second. Mr. Holmes appealed, and gave the customary bond to prosecute his appeal.

At Chicopee Falls, James Dillon, keeper of an underground establishment, had his premises searched on Thursday last, and a ten gallon keg of brandy found in his house, from which he supplied his customers at the shop. The liquor was ordered to be destroyed. Dillon was summoned to appear before the court, and was fined \$20 and costs, which he refused to pay, and was committed to jail in this city, where he remained over night, and then paid his fine, and was allowed to go at large.

In Providence, between three and four thousand gallons of liquor were seized at the store of William H. Green, on Friday evening, and deposited at the city agency.

The Providence and Worcester and Stonington Railroad Companies have forbidden the transport of intoxicating liquors in their cars.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writing under date of Saturday, denies the correctness of the rumor that the fishery question is settled, and gives the following as the present state of the matter: "No negotiation has been commenced on either side on the subject. But on both sides, it is promised, that, in order to avoid a collision, the greatest degree of caution and forethought shall be used.

The fishing season will end by the middle of October, and in the mean time, it has not been thought necessary to keep up any naval force on the fishing grounds, by the United States. Before the next fishing season shall commence, it is barely possible that the fishing liberties of the Americans on the British coast may be enlarged."

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—The *Standard* (Va.) *Vindicator*, gives an account of a most brutal outrage, which was committed some five or six miles from that place recently. It says that four stout Irishmen, employed on the railroad, in that vicinity, by force, took from the vehicle in which she was riding a young woman, and violated her person in a most brutal manner. She was in company with a young man, to whom the young lady clung for protection, but both were overpowered. The young man left her finally, obtained assistance, and before morning the scoundrels were arrested.

The two young persons, adds The Vindicator, we understand had started with the intention of getting married, when they were met by these ruffians who defiled the person of the betrothed. The parties have since left to unite their hands and their fortunes.

HIGH TAX.—The Lowell Courier says that every town in the State must yield the palm for high taxes to Stoneham, for this year at least. The rate is *thirty dollars on \$1000*. It seems that the town voted to build a town house, which measure was opposed by some of the citizens, who, finding themselves outvoted, moved that the money for this object be raised the present year. The result is that many are actually compelled to sell their property to pay their taxes.

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH"—Patrick Coyle, of Cambridge, recently enticed away the youthful daughter of his employer, Bernard Connelly. The father pursued the couple, and Patrick was brought before Justice Edwards, and required to recognize in \$600 for his appearance at Lowell in October. The statute fixes the penalty of enticing a girl under the age of sixteen years, away from home, at one year in the State Prison, or a fine not exceeding \$1000, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. This is supposed the first case under this law.

WHAT BARNUM AND JENNY LIND MADE.—The Musical World says that the account between Barnum and Jenny Lind foots up as follows:

Jenny Lind - - - \$302,000,
P. T. Barnum - - - \$308,000.

THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington papers for two or three days past have contained reports of interviews between the Indian Commissioners and the delegations of Sac and Fox Indians. The complaints of the chiefs were numerous, and their principal object in visiting Washington appears to have been to obtain money for their tribes, their travelling expenses, and medals. The Indian Commissioner has heard all their griefs, and having given them a good plain talk, sent them home with medals and clothing. The chiefs are to pay their own travelling expenses, as is said they have money enough.

ENCOUNTER WITH A LOCOMOTIVE.—On Saturday afternoon, as the 2 1/2 o'clock train of cars was going out of the city for Boston, a man was observed walking on the track on the bridge over the canal, by the Round House. The engineer warned him off with both bell and whistle, but the fellow paid not the least attention. The brakes were applied, so that when the locomotive struck him it threw him off the track, not, however, till it had broken a bottle of rum in his pocket, and run over and cut the great toe off one foot, in such a manner as to leave it protruding from his boot. Notwithstanding this, the fellow picked himself up, and walked home without even a limp! He was an Englishman, and lived near Hale's Mills.—*Lowell News.*

THE CASE OF DR. KING.—The London Standard of the 24th ult. states that the American ambassador who was sent to Athens to inquire into the case of Dr. King, had examined the official papers relative to the matter, and having found that Mr. King had been tried by the laws of Greece, which he was bound to respect as he was those of his own country, the ambassador appeared quite satisfied, and had sailed for Trieste.

We learn from The Madison (Wis.) Argus of the 27th, that Leahey, formerly a Catholic priest, recently murdered Edward J. Manley at Pardeville, Columbia County, by shooting. He also shot at Esq. Morton twice, one shot slightly wounding. He was finally arrested, examined and committed to jail to await his trial for murder. The cause of the murder was jealousy of Manley and his (Leahey's) wife.

AWFUL CASUALTY.—A picnic party consisting of a large number of ladies and gentlemen were upset in a scow and skiff, on Casadaga Lake, Chautauque County, N. Y., and seven young ladies drowned. All the young ladies lost were between sixteen and twenty years of age. James Wilson of Casadaga the boatman, was also lost.

At a recent fire in Cincinnati, so rapid was the course of the flames that several person narrowly escaped with their lives. A lady in her flight ran from a burning room, forgetting her infant child, and a fireman seeing its condition, rushed into the flames, and rescuing it, restored it to its almost frantic mother.

CHOLERA.—At last accounts the cholera was raging badly at Yorkville, N. Y. In John Kelly's family, his wife, sister, sister's child, and a workman have fallen victims. There were some dozen cases in the place, and the disease is increasing each day. In some cases death has taken place in two hours after the patient is attacked.

NEWS.—A foreign paper says "there is a place in New Hampshire where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches the age of twenty-nine, and is still on the ladder of expectation, the young fellows club together, and draw lots for her. Those who escape pay a bonus to the one who gets her."

As Mr. Trask, milkman of Quincy, was returning to his home on Saturday, he saw some boys stealing his grapes, and started in pursuit of them. In jumping over a wall he fell and struck upon his head, injuring himself so badly that he survived but a short time.

THE RASCAL.—The daughter of George Delaney came over from Liverpool, in the ship St. George, which arrived at New York on Friday last, in charge of Edward Cooney, the ship carpenter, who seduced her on her passage. She informed her father, who lives in New York, and he shot Cooney with a revolver, but the wound is not a mortal one. Delaney is in custody.

SUICIDE IN EAST LONGMEADOW.—Abijah Hendrick, of East Longmeadow, was found in his barn, on Wednesday morning, hanging by the neck—dead. Hendrick was known as an estimable man, but had of late been melancholy, and was doubtless insane. He was upwards of 50 years old. Coroner Blake of this city was called to examine the case, and brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—*Springfield Republican.*

The stockholders of the Amherst and Belchertown railroad have voted that the Directors go forward and make necessary surveys and location for the road from Amherst to Montague.

Ava's Cherry Pectoral.—We would call the attention of our readers to this excellent medicine, with the satisfaction one feels in praising a benefactor. Having been afflicted by the serious effects of a cold seated on the lungs, and found relief and cure from its use, we can add our testimony to the much already given to prove its singular mystery over disease. If any medicine before the community can be relied on to cure affection of the throat and lungs, it is *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*.—*Christian Observer*

Mr. Aaron Harrington of Westboro', on Thursday last, while drawing wood, was run over by the wheel of his cart, and so badly injured that he died very shortly after being carried to his residence. He was 78 years of age.

A son of William Gadeas, aged five years, having got on an engine, just before the train was to start, at Portsmouth, fell off and was run over having both thighs cut off, and being otherwise mangled, that he lived only three hours after the accident.

The Free Soil State Convention will be held at Lowell next Wednesday.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SPRITS OF THE NIGHT.—A short time since, a man from Stafford, Ct., arrived in this village about nine o'clock at night, with a long wagon containing several barrels of spirits. He procured a guide and went to various places, out of the village, where he distributed the contraband article, carrying some of it nearly into the village of Ware. He returned about morning, paid off his guide, and the last that was seen of him, like a shrewd Connecticut pedler, he was cracking his whip and whistling, on his way to Stafford.

POLICE.—Solomon Pierce was brought before Justice Torrey, on Tuesday, for gambling with Asa Hamilton, last Sunday. After enumerating and explaining the enormous sum of the ease, the Justice let him off with a fine of \$10 and costs. Whether Pierce made more than that sum out of Hamilton we are not informed. O Solomon! Solomon! doth not thy proverbial wisdom teach the better than to play cards on the Sabbath?

S. D. NIMS, of this place, has gone to Washington, to obtain a patent on an invention for ringing a bell at every Railroad crossing, before the cars get within half a mile of the place. The invention consists in a gear, operated upon by the flange of the car wheels, which communicates motion to the bell by a wire. The invention is very simple, and we trust Mr. Nims will succeed in introducing it upon our railroads.

ACCIDENT.—Last Thursday, Michael Branigan, an Irishman, was badly hurt while raising a stone with a derrick, for the Amherst & Belchertown Railroad bridge in this place. The rope, holding the stone, broke, letting that part which he had hold of fly back, which drew him violently up against the arm of the derrick. He fell to the ground senseless, and it was thought he was fatally injured, but he is now getting better.

POSTPONED AGAIN.—The installation of Rev. Samuel Collins, over the Baptist Society in this village, has been further postponed till the 29th inst.

BELCHERTOWN.—There is an unusual amount of sickness in Belchertown at the present time. Dysentery and measles are the prevailing diseases, and many deaths have occurred from them.

REV. W. W. Beldon, late of New Haven, has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Cong. church in this village till next Spring.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed to locate the State Alms Houses, were in town again, yesterday, to look for a site.

MURDER TRIAL IN SPRINGFIELD.—During the present week, Richard Walkley has been on trial for the murder of his father, last Spring. On Thursday, the jury, after being out about two hours, brought in a verdict of **GUILTY.** At 5 1/2 P. M. the prisoner was brought into court and sentence of death passed upon him by Judge Dewey. The prisoner concealed his emotions till near the close of the trial, when he gave vent to them in a flood of tears. An attempt will undoubtedly be made to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

A letter from Warsaw, Poland, under date of August 1st, 1852, says:—The cholera here most fearfully. Yesterday 90 persons died, 119 were taken, and only 15 recovered.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
A Card.
THE Undersigned takes this method to express his gratitude to all who have employed him, for the past nine years he has been in practice. He appreciates the kindness of his friends, and feels grateful for the liberal, sustaining influence which each one has generally contributed to his general support.

R. BARRON.
Palmer, Sept. 10, 1852.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—In relation to my wife, I would say that from childhood she has been afflicted with a humor. About twenty years since, I suffered in a very distressing form of Erysipelas at first in a spot of a very bright cherry-color, on the side of the face, accompanied with a painful sensation, similar to that produced by fire. From this point it spread over the whole face, which became so swollen that for several days she was blind. She has been in this situation three times in the last five years. Its effects sometimes appeared in small cracks in the skin, commencing back of the ears and extending over the sides of the head.—So sore and painful were they, that at night it was impossible for her to allow them to touch the pillow. The discharge from these sores was so profuse, that it frequently wet through the dressings, run down the sides of the neck; and so acrid was it, that when it came in contact with the skin, the effect was the same as that of boiling water. She had a running sore on her stomach and breast, which had been there more than a year, healing up at times, perhaps in one place, but always breaking out in another.

Signed FREDERICK TURNER.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad legs Gout
Bad breasts Glandular Swellings
Bunions Lambs
Corns Piles
Bite of Mosquitoes and Rheumatism Scalds
Sand-Flies Sore Nipples
Coco-bay Sore Throats Skin diseases
Chigoe-foot Sore Throats
Chilblains Scurvy
Chapped hands Sore heads
Corns (soft) Tumors
Cancers Ulcers
Contracted & stiff joints Ulcers
Elephantiasis Wounds
Fistulas Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollway, 214 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Post at 37 1/2 cts, 87 cts, and \$1.50 cts, each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union and by Messrs. A. & D. SANDS, New York, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPSY.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pep'sin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Sept 10th. GILES TURNER.
To Dr. S. A. Weaver & Co.
Montville, Feb. 5, 1851.

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16 Sixteen lives were lost by the terrible earthquake which occurred at Santiago on the 20th of August. The inhabitants, generally, sought refuge on board the shipping. The loss of property was estimated at \$1,500,000.

BORN.

In Ludlow, Aug. 31, a daughter to Flavius J. Putnam.

MARRIED.

In Ware, 4th, by Rev. Sylvester Hine Mr. Daniel L. Osborne, of Monson, and Elizabeth Howe, of Ware. Also Mr. Henry S. Osborne, of Ware, and Mary Howe, of the same place.

In Southwick, Sept. 6th, Edmund Harvey, of Palmer, and Sarah Johnson of S.

In Worcester, 23rd ult., by the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Rev. W. W. Beldon, of Palmer, and Elizabeth Taber, daughter of the late Col. Passmore, of Smithfield, R. I.

At Boston, Aaron Phillips of Hullston, and Eloisa M. Fuller; Isaac F. Nutting of Palmer, and Julia A. Fuller, daughters of George A. Fuller of Greenwich.

In Springfield, 7th, by Rev. Mr. Seeley, Henry C. Coye of Monson, and Hannah M. Cloyes of S.

At West Springfield, 31st ult., Mr. Jonathan Morgan of Springfield, aged 70, and Mrs. Eunice Hatchett, of S., aged 61.

At Monson, Silas Charles H. Kirkland of Northwich, and Elizabeth Hammon of M.

DIED.

In this town, (Thornmike) Sept. 3d, Elizabeth Toole, 17.

In Ludlow, Sept. 4th, Widow Dinah Heath, 59.

In this town, (Three Rivers) 6th, Jonathan Wood, 14.

At Belchertown, 2d, Matthew, 1 1/4, son of Luke Haley; 3d, Mary, 50, wife of Wright Bridgeman; a son of Rubin A. White, aged 1 year and seven months, Aug. 27, M. L. A. Parent, only child of Abel D., and Susan W. Parent, aged 13 months and 13 days.

At Ware, 31st ult., Mrs. Sarah Harding, 73; 2d inst. Mrs. Mary Buckley, 48; Lucy Newland, 57.

At Prescott, 29th ult., Caroline, 39, wife of Rufus Power.

At Shutesbury, 28th ult., Marcy, 82, relict of the late Lot Spear.

FALL STYLES!

O Parametts, Alpacas, Super Cashmores, M. DeLaines, Ginghams, Prints, &c., &c.

SHAWLS!

Beautiful patterns of Embroidered Thibet and Merino, for fall wear.

Also,

Flannels of all qualities and colors, Sheetings, heavy and fine, Bleached Goods, Linens, Counterpanes, Gloves and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, together with many other articles, can be found at

M. W. FRENCH & CO'S.

Palmer, Sept. 10.

FLOUR!

THE best Extra and Superfine brands,

for sale at the lowest prices, by

M. W. FRENCH & CO.

Palmer, Sept. 10.

TO Those who are Discussed.

THE Undersigned, having been in unsuccessful

practice of Medicine for the past nine years, in this place, and being no longer able to ride to a distance and bear the responsibility

which has formerly rested upon him, proposes to examine Patients at his residence. Patients

can be examined while he is in the clairvoyant

state, or by the common practice of examining.

Feeling confident in the success he has had for

the last six months in his clairvoyant examinations,

and prescriptions, that he can benefit all

who call upon him, desires also to be

test him for their own benefit.

R. BARRON.

Botanic Physician and Clairvoyant.

All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by

the clairvoyant, who is experienced in con-

suming Medicine of all kinds.

Syrups.

Cancer, Jaundice,

Scrofula, Strengthening,

Erysipelas, Wine,

Compound Humor, Stimulating,

Lung, Lung.

Anti-bilious Pills of a superior kind.

All kinds of the above Medicines kept con-

stantly on hand.

Palmer, Sept. 10.

Bitters.

Cancer, Jaundice,

Scrofula, Strengthening,

Erysipelas, Wine,

Compound Humor, Stimulating,

Lung, Lung.

Anti-bilious Pills of a superior kind.

All kinds of the above Medicines kept con-

stantly on hand.

Palmer, Sept. 10.

J. E. MILLER.

Another Scientific Wonder.

Prepared and sold by JAMES A. MILLER.

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sept 10th.

Another Scientific Wonder.

Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by

Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

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Sept 10th.

POETRY.

Yankee Philosophy.

Lives there a Yankee, far or near,
Who, when his piano 'get out of gear,'
Has never said, 'Wall, I don't keer,
By golly!'

Who, if he 'stubs his toe' and fall,
Don't want to swear, but, great or small,
Will vent his ire with, 'Darn it all,
By golly!'

The Yankee boy, with staring eyes,
When first the elephant 'e spies,
With wonder 'snuns' and 'swows' and cries
'By golly!'

The youth, with jack-knife sharp and stout,
Will try a trade to whittle out,
And shaving, query, 'What ye heout,
By golly!'

The man that's 'dickered mor'n a few,
Will quinny ask you 'How d'yew dew?'
His story tell, and 'swan'lis t'rew,
By golly!'

For 'the main chance' he ever tries,
And thinks that 'take things as they rise,
'Twon't do to be more nice than wise,
By golly!'

With brass enough his way to win,
However much he gets of 'tis'
He 'swows' he'll have 'as much again,
By golly!'

If luck attends, and he makes
A happy hit, he sweeps the stakes,
With 'Arter all 'taint no great shakes,
By golly!'

But if he lose the luck he had,
May be he'll get 'most proper mad,'
And 'guess as how this 'ere's too bad,
By golly!'

Whatever he tries it is his rule,
If once he fail to reach the 'goal,'
To rate himself a 'tarval fool,
By golly!'

And so the Yankee 'staves along,
'Full chisel,' hitting right or wrong,
And makes the burden of his song,
'By golly!'

Children Must be Paid For.

Sweet is the sound of infant voice;
Young innocence is full of charms;
There's not a pleasure half so choice,
As tossing up a child in arms.

Babyhood is a blessed state,
Felicity expressly made for;

But still, on earth it is our fate,
That even 'Children must be paid for.'

If in an omnibus we ride,
It is a beauteous sight to see,
When full 'the vehicle inside,
Age taking childhood on its knee.

But in the dog-days' scorching heat,
When a slight breath of air is pray'd for,
Half suffocated in our seat,
We feel that 'Children must be paid for.'

There is about the sports of youth
A charm that reaches every heart,
Marbles or tops are games of truth,
The bat plays no deceiver's part.

But if we hear a sudden crash,
No explanation need be stay'd for,

We know there's something gone to smash;

We feel that 'Children must be paid for.'

How exquisite the infant's grace,
When, clambering upon the knee,
The cherub, smiling, takes his place
Upon his mother's lap at tea;

Perchance the beverage flows o'er,

And leaves a stain there is no aid for,

On carpet, dress, or chair. Once more

We feel that 'Children must be paid for.'

Presiding at the festive board,
With many faces laughing round,
Doll melauchly is ignored
While mirth and jollity abound :

We see our table ample spread

With knives and forks a dozen laid for ;

Then pause and think : 'Howare they fed?'

Yes, children must indeed be paid for !

No Postponement.

This story is related of a lawyer who has since attained eminence in his profession :

A case in which he was engaged as counsel for the defendant came on at a certain day. As he was insufficiently prepared, he was very anxious to have the case postponed a few days, that he might have further time for his purpose.— Unfortunately there was a great press of business, and he knew that his motion would be overruled unless some extraordinary reason was alleged. Under these circumstances, he thought himself of an expedient. Rising with his handkerchief to his face, he addressed the judge in accents of great apparent emotion :

"May it please your honor, I have just been informed that my mother is at the point of death. My emotions are too great for me to proceed in this case. I move that it be postponed until day after to-morrow."

This request would of course have been granted by the court, whose sympathies were strongly excited in his behalf; but at this moment, to the discomfiture of the lawyer, and the amusement of the audience, the shrill voice of his mother was heard from in the gallery :

"Excuse me! I can't help it! how often have I shipped you for lying?"

This was not postponed, nor was it gained by the affected counsel.

ARMING THE SAILORS.—The United Service Journal reports that workmen are busily engaged in furnishing a horse belt, with a frog for a sabre and bayonet belt attached, for the sailors, who are to be exercised occasionally with small arms; every ship is to have muskets enough for each sailor. There will be sharp work, if war ensues, on board; and our sailors are to be prepared to act as infantry when landed hence every naval officer will be instructed in infantry tactics—or certainly should be.

Recruits for the naval service are to be had in great abundance, since there is a "smart" sign of war with England.

Turn of Life

From forty to sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered as in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attack of disease, and experience has given his judgment the soundness of infallibility. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over all his business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications.

Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand still. But adwart this river is a viaduct, called "Turn of life," which if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it bends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters, are also in the vicinity, to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure.

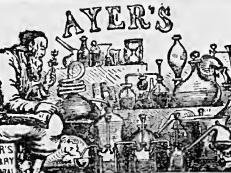
To quit metaphor, 'The turn of life,' is a turn either into a prolonged walk, or into the grave. The system and powers having used their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injurious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength—while a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night is entirely set—*Science of life by a Physician.*

London in 1852.

Mr. Weed, of the *Albany Evening Journal*, in a late letter from London, says :

Have you a realizing sense of what London, in population and magnitude, really is? Do you know that in population it is larger than the census of 1840 showed the entire State of New York?

The inhabitants of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo combined, would not make, by three or four hundred thousand, another London! It has already swallowed up all the surrounding villages, and is extending its 'lamp districts' in every direction, as rapidly as Milwaukee or Chicago spread themselves. I have been driven five, six, seven and eight miles in different quarters, without getting through the wilderness of dwellings. The railroads run for miles, not through, but over the city. And as for the wealth of London, why that is beyond the power of if not of figures, at least of computation.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, GROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increases its enjoyment, and even prolongs the term of human existence; the value of which can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicin or combination of medicines yet known can so surely prevail and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto plagued us from our middest thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE, HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If you will give its superior character to all your service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

FROM ONE OF THE FIRST PHYSICIANS IN MAINE.

Saco, Me., April 20, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,

J. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook in Thordike, by W. N. Packard in Stafford Springs by J. H. Ningting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

UNPRECEDENTED GOOD LUCK.

A favorable streak of luck, we have been able to get a few pattern black silk, *satin kind* for which we have had such large demand and sale. We would most respectfully say to those who have been wanting (and to all who intend purchasing a black silk this season) to call soon as it is very seldom we get so nice an article.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, May 22.

IN TOWN.

THAT our friends residing on the north side of the railroad may be able to tell strangers who come into the village and enquire for us, where we may be found, we would respectively inform them "and the rest of mankind" that we have neither left town nor shut up shop, but have enlarged and refit the store occupied by us for the past year, one door east of the Union House, south side of the Railroad, where we continue to sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver ware—Millinery and Fancy Goods, and have a few more left of the same sort," which together with the additions we are receiving almost daily renders our assortment quite respectable both in quality, quantity, and styles, and though we do not claim to have better goods, or sell cheaper than "the world besides" we do believe that our experience and facilities for doing business are such as to enable us to offer some inducements to persons wishing to purchase any of the above goods to visit our establishment (after looking all around) before they purchase from the purchasers.

N. B. Bonnets, Caps, &c., made to order, and all work in the millinery department done at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

A. & M. M. BLODGETT.

Palmer, May 1, 1852.

IMPORTANT TO FIRERS.

E. L. PRATT.

Three Rivers, April 10, 1852.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once.

No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! A single dose will all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for short time to make these good efforts permanent.

Purification of blood, vigor of body, holiness at once.

It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Loss of appetite, flatulence, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claim of this new remedy are based.

As it is a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in responsible standing and regular practice.

Price, One Dollar per bottle.

MONSON, April 10, 1852.

6m51.

MARCUS ALDEN.

REFERENCES.

James S. Colton Jonathan Homer,

Alfred Norcross John R. Hoar,

L. Shaw, 2d. E. O. Knowlton,

A. J. Robbins.

MONSON, April 10, 1852.

6m51.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW STYLES OF GOODS FOR

GENTLEMEN'S APPAREL,

AT—

L. A. BAILEY'S NEW STORE,

NASSAWANNO BLOCK.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market, with a splendid assortment of Scotch,

English, French and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, Black

and Fancy colored Broadcloths.

Also a good assortment of Ready Made

Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, to

which the attention of the Gentlemen is respectfully solicited.

The Latest Fashions just received.

L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.

Palmer, April 10th, 1852.

51f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will inform the citizens of

Palmer and vicinity, that he has opened a

new Blacksmith Shop, in front of Mr. Squier's

Iron Foundry, and is prepared to do all kinds

Blacksmithing at short notice.

Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.

Palmer, June 12th, 1852.

H. B. KIBBLE.

Palmer, June 12th, 1852.

8

JOHN C. LEONARD, Agt.

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

PALMER, MASS.

FOR SHOP about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852.

544

TORREY & BARLOW,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

PALMER, MASS.

Office first door East of the Nassawanno House.

C. TORREY.

M. BARLOW.

Jan. 13.

39 ff.

S. W. CONE,

DEALER

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway.—Bondsville, A. R. Murdoch.—Belcherstown, H. A. Longley.—Collins Depot, W. Collins.—Calkins Mill, D. A. Calkins.—Monson, T. F. Packard.—Monson, South Factories, Wm Converse.—Monson, North Factories, F. S. Smith.—Wales, J. C. Royce.—Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting.—Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse.—Warren, Wm. H. Sessions and R. Knight.—Holland, L. Beard.—E. Harvey, Travelling Agent.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8, 49, A. M., 1, 49, 2, 49, 9, 10, P. M.—New York, 10, 44, 11, 15, A. M. and 6, 29, P. M.—Albany, 11, 15, A. M. and 8, 2, P. M.

For The 10, 44, A. M. and 1, 49, 6, 29, 9, 10, P. M.

trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. M.—West at 3, 20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6, 45 P. M.—Leave Palmer for New London at 5, 45, 10, 45 A. M. and 12, 40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9, 1-2, from Southbridge, Wales and Holland 9; from Belchertown at 8, 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amberst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Springfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADA, THE SLAVE GIRL.

BY F. R. WILLIS.

Ada had, at a very tender age, been transferred from the horrors of slavery to the fostering care of her present owners, who were soon aware of her superior intelligence and merit, and accordingly treated her with more than a usual share of regard and consideration. Her intellectual gifts, which, by the kindness of her mistress she had been permitted to cultivate, raised her in the estimation of the whole community; and they were so gracefully blended with her natural humility and sense of propriety, that her superior attainments excited the pride and wonder, instead of the envy, of her fellow dependents.

Long after her arrival in America, it happened that her master was attracted to a neighboring town by the news of a recent importation from the Gold Coast; the extended cultivation of the estate requiring at the time the accession of a few additional hands. The individuals he was inclined to select belonged to one of the numerous tribes of the Mandingo nation; but the supercargo refused to part with them unaccompanied by an elderly man of the same country, who had been uniformly rejected by the other planters on account, principally, of his inflexible haughtiness of manner and ferocious appearance. He had held, it was reported, the rank of chieftain; and the innumerable castries which intersected every part of his robust frame proclaimed, in unequivocal language, the character of his former occupation, while they excited a reasonable doubt of his fitness for the more peaceful pursuits of the field.—Every one felt more disposed to shun than to burthen himself, at the expense of a pretty round sum, with a despatch of this description; but Mr. Davernay, before coming to an ultimate decision, was desirous of communicating orally with the formidable negro, in the hope of reconciling him to his inevitable fate, by holding out the expectation of mild and generous treatment. The few words elicited from him with exceeding difficulty were, however, quite unintelligible to the several interpreters employed upon the occasion; so that the planter was at length induced to avail himself of the assistance of Ada, who had, on a former occasion, relieved him from a similar embarrassment.

The girl was accordingly sent for; but no sooner had she fixed her eyes on the miserable captive than, to the infinite surprise of the bystanders, she flew into his arms, and, during the passionate utterance of the most affecting exclamations, nearly overpowered him with her embrace.

The old warrior was her father!

Time, new connections, accomplishments, and opinions had all been insufficient to efface from her memory the revered image of her parent, or to diminish the force of her filial love.

She had to recall to his mind numerous incidents of her youth and their common home before he was fully persuaded of her identity; but her grateful attestations of the kindness and humanity of her owners, and her fervent declarations of unqualified satisfaction with the lot assigned her by Providence in a strange land, although the recital sensibly affected, and even extracted tears from him, totally failed of their intended effect.—For, instead of exciting a wish to be numbered among the dependents of so virtuous a master, under whose protection he might hope to enjoy the society

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

NO. 22.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Doll. $\frac{1}{4}$; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until or cleared out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Early Marriages.

What will the ladies say to the following remarks of Dr. James Johnson, in his Economy of Health?

"The most proper age for entering the holy bonds of matrimony has been discussed but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion, although I cannot here give the grounds on which it rests, the reader may take it for granted, that I could induce, were this the proper place, a great number of reasons both moral and physical, for the dogma I am about to propound. The maxim, then which I would inculcate, is this—that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the fourth September, on the part of the females, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the male; in other words, the female should be at least 21, and the male 28 years old. That there should be 7 years difference between the ages of the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract may be entered upon, need not be argued, as it is universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life in the sexes, but in the structure of the constitution, the symmetry of form, and the lineaments of the face."

Absurdities.

A queer idea has somehow got abroad that periodical proprietors, paper-makers, printers, pressmen, and all the multifarious, warm-blooded animals connected with publishing matters, share the properties of the chameleon. There can be no greater mistake than this. Whatever theories may exist upon the subject, it is a well ascertained fact, that none of these classes of people are exempt from the ordinary laws of humanity, but are compelled, in order to preserve their vitality, to repel the waste of nature from time to time, with substantial aliment. But this zoological absurdity is not more preposterous than another dogma which seems to prevail among some of our delinquent agents and subscribers. They seem to think that a periodical is one of the lower order of vegetables, which, when once planted, grows and flourishes of itself, and bears blossoms and fruits at their door without any expense of care and culture. How such a stupid belief can obtain currency among an enlightened people, we are wholly at a loss to determine.

The Man of Honor.

The young man became the father of three little ones, and then lost two of these; which bereavement was soon followed by the death of his wife. Time flew by—he had been a widower for some years, and his oldest daughter had got to be quite a miss. He had been fortunate in his business, and resided a few miles out of the city, in a sweet "little cottage unclouded by sorrow," for the day of his misfortune had long since gone by; and he endeavored to be contented and happy surrounded as he was by the comforts of life, and in the enjoyment of the society of his dear little daughter.

Three years subsequently, the young man found himself in New England, where he settled and took a wife also—finding it "not good to dwell alone"—and some dozen years passed away, with its thousand-and-one changes of place, of circumstance and fortune. From the time of their separation, the original lovers had never met.

The young man became the father of three little ones, and then lost two of these; which bereavement was soon followed by the death of his wife. Time flew by—he had been a widower for some years, and his oldest daughter had got to be quite a miss. He had been fortunate in his business, and resided a few miles out of the city, in a sweet "little cottage unclouded by sorrow," for the day of his misfortune had long since gone by; and he endeavored to be contented and happy surrounded as he was by the comforts of life, and in the enjoyment of the society of his dear little daughter.

One day last month he was returning home in the afternoon, and upon entering the ears, found them full. He sought a seat, and found one occupied by a lady about thirty years of age beside whom he sat down, and the ears soon moved out of the depot. As they emerged into the light, he suddenly turned to the lady, and exclaimed—

"Madam! Emma! Is this you?"

He didn't know exactly what he said, but it was a fact that he was on the same seat with the girl to whom he had once been engaged to be married, whom he had never seen from the day of their cruel separation!

A mutual explanation quickly ensued. Our widowed friend ascertained that his former intended was on her way to the North, upon a visit to her friends. That she had been married nearly eleven years, had but one child living, and her husband had been dead over two years. He pointed to his pretty cottage, as the ears passed on—but he did not leave the train!

He proceeded forward, renewed his acquaintance, found the lady her own mistress, proposed to her again—for he believed her quite as lovely as ever—and won her, sure, this time! And we record the fact with no ordinary degree of pleasure, that within three weeks the lovers were actually united together in marriage, in the city of Boston. Long may they live to enjoy their wealth, and the happiness which we know must follow their union.

GREEN.—A Texas Whig editor, in announcing the nomination of Scott and Graham, says:—"Mr. Graham is well known to the political and literary world, more especially to the literary, having for some years back been engaged in publishing *Graham's Magazine*, which as a literary work stands unequalled in America."

SHARKS.—The Nantucket Mirror says that during the last two months there have been taken at Quidnunc, Siasconse, and the south side of the island, from 800 to 1000 sharks, varying in length from five to twelve feet.—On Thursday of last week, 61 were taken at the south shore, by three boats. Considerable quantities of oil are obtained from the livers, and the bodies are sold to the farmers of the island, for manure.

A good place for a dozen men to hold a consultation, is in the middle of the walk.

CHINESE THIEVES.—The experience of thieves in China is well known: but occasionally they give the outside barbarians some touches of their quality, more astonishing than agreeable. The ship Reliance, of Boston, while lying in the river at Whampoa, had sixty-eight sheets of copper stolen from her bottom below the water line, at such a distance that the theft would not be easily noticed.

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head" said Mr. Smith to his wife.

"If one speak fire, 't other with water come;

"Is one provoked, 't other soft or dumb."

"My dear Billy, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

An Incident of the Great Storm at the South.

The Southern papers continue to bring us details and incidents of the recent severe storm at the South. The *Mobile Advertiser* contains the following:

"Mr. Charles Medicus, formerly editor and proprietor of the *German Courier*, established at New Orleans, called at our office yesterday and gave us the interesting description of a scene in which he was, unfortunately, a prominent actor. It seems that Mr. Medicus had established himself on the shellbank, opposite Conway's creek, where he was engaged in cultivating a garden. Fearing for the safety of his family, and wishing to remove them to a place of greater security, he took two boats on Thursday morning, in which he deposited his family, consisting of his wife and two children.

The heavy sea soon capsized these frail boats, and by great exertions, Mr. Medicus succeeded in bearing his family all back to the house. But the water was encroaching upon them with fearful rapidity. Chairs, tables, and bedsteads soon cased to afford them any security. As a last hope, the lady and her children took refuge in a peach tree, near the house, which they reached from the window. The excited and anxious father had scarcely placed the last child in this uncertain retreat when the house fell down with a crash, over his head, and buried him in the ruins.

When consciousness returned, he found himself some fifteen yards distant from the tree containing his household treasures, and heard the mournful cry of his wife and children, "Father, don't leave us."

With this agonizing cry ringing in his ears, and the terrible uncertainty as to how long their present refuge would afford them a hope of life, he struggled vainly with the billows to regain his position beside them. Nearly exhausted with this ineffectual struggle, he was afterwards taken up by some fishermen, and borne to a place of safety. Every effort was made to reach the poor sufferers, who were still so fearfully exposed but all to no effect.

Towards evening, when the violence of the storm was somewhat abated, diligent search was made, but no trace of them could be discovered. On Friday morning, the storm having lulled, the remains of Mrs. Medicus and one of the children were found at the foot of the tree, which had been blown over in the gale. The body of the youngest child has not yet been found. Their ages were eleven and nine years, respectively."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A correspondent of the *Cumberland Telegraph*, writing from Fetterman, (Va.) under date of Sept. 3, says:

"Our town was visited last night with a most singular natural phenomenon. Nothing less than a flood of insects, somewhat similar in appearance to the 'miller' fly. They appeared suddenly, and instantly rooms, wherever lights were burning, were filled with them, and such a putting down of windows and shutting of doors was never known in this region before. Some rushing to the streets with candles in hand, were literally compelled to drop them and *ramose* as they would from a swarm of bees. One gentleman sat his lamp in the street, and in about five minutes they were lying on the ground around it to the depth of six inches. Bouffons were built, and as the blaze cast its light abroad, the scene was most singular, and in their passage to the flames, looked for all the world like snow flakes coming as thick as any snow you ever saw, during a constant living stream into the fire. Soon men and boys commenced shoveling them into the flames, which caused anything but pleasant sensations upon olfactory nerves. Upon observation, it was discovered that whenever they alighted, they remained, depositing at once two eggs, and then a few moments afterwards expiring. Within ten minutes after it was first noticed, that their numbers were decreasing, they ceased coming entirely."

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—Hiram and Warren Francisco, brothers and peddlers, agreed to meet on their travels at a public house in Brownstown, Ill., on a certain day. One reached the tavern, and inquiring for his brother, was told that he had not arrived. The landlord having no candles, conducted him to bed in the dark. The bed seemed to be wet, and having some matches about him he struck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was wet with blood! Discovering a candle on the table near by, he lit it, and looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless! Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so, there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. As soon as he had finished loading his pistol he opened the door, and the landlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other fled. The story seems too horrible to be true.

HUNG HIMSELF FOR LOVE!—A man named Patrick Bartlett recently committed suicide in Pike County, Ala., by hanging himself soon after his marriage. He had been in love with a young lady, but was prevented by some means, from marrying her, and wedded another. Soon after his marriage, he carried his wife to see his parents, and there met the young lady, his former love, to whom he appeared to have been devotedly attached. Their feelings upon meeting overcame their sense of propriety, and they rushed into each other's arms, embraced and were melted to tears. This seems to have revived in a tenfold degree, his love for her; and after carrying his wife back to her parents, said that he would go to Troy and mail a letter which he had written; but it appears he came to the determination on the way to destroy himself, which he did in the manner above described.

BURIED IN A WELL.—As Samuel Farnham was engaged in stoning a well, twenty feet in depth, in Rockville, Ct., on Wednesday afternoon, last week, the curbing and sides of the well caved in upon him, and buried him to the depth of some fifteen feet. Efforts were immediately made for his release, and he was heard to speak some fifteen minutes after the accident. The occurrence took place at five P.M., and at eight, Thursday morning, he had not been reached, owing to the constant caving in of the earth. Mr. Farnham was about forty-five years of age and leaves a family.

AN ENGLISH PAPER STATES THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF KID GLOVES ARE NOW MADE OF RATTAN.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1852.

Peru, United States and the Lobos Islands.

We published, sometime ago, a letter from Daniel Webster, which stated that the United States had as much right to the guano on the Lobos Islands as Peru. With this authority from the Secretary of State, Capt. Jewett, of New York, fitted out a large fleet of merchant ships, armed with munitions of war, to obtain guano, either peacefully or by force.

Capt. Jewett instructed the commanders of the several vessels to procure the best guano on the islands, and in case of molestation, to protect themselves with the force under their charge, and under the U.S. flag.

Twenty-two vessels thus armed and equipped have sailed for the Lobos Islands to procure guano. But since Mr. Webster's letter was made public, information has reached our government that Peru claims jurisdiction over these islands, and that all foreign vessels have been prohibited from taking away guano, under the penalty of confiscation, without a license from that Government.

Here, then, is a pretty fix, surely. The vessels have sailed with an armed force for the islands, under the protection guaranteed in Mr. Webster's letter, and entirely ignorant of the claim set up by the government of Peru. Meantime the Peruvian government have taken the alarm, and are making vigorous preparations for defence. Mr. Webster's letter has created a most bitter feeling among the Peruvians against the United States. A meeting of the Council of State has been called, which is authorized to grant extraordinary powers to the government. A letter from Lima, dated Aug. 10th, to the New York Herald, says:

"The standing army of the line has been raised to 8000 men, and the National Guard throughout the country have been called into active service. The Government has purchased a man-of-war steamer, in Valparaiso, and ordered four steamers more to be immediately purchased in Callao. The frigate is being armed with 24 long guns. Other vessels are preparing, and the splendid steam frigate Amazonas was daily expected, with orders to proceed to the Lobos, where all the present men-of-war of Peru are stationed.

Gen. Denton has been named commander-in-chief, and 500 infantry have been placed under his command, besides the vessels of war. His instructions are to warn off vessels intending to load guano, three times; should they persist, their to sink them in Laun Bayque, which is the coast opposite the Lobos. There are two thousand troops of the line under arms, and two thousand National Guards to defend that part of the sea shore from any attack. The vessels of war are not purposed merely to protect the Lobos Islands, but also to attack the Raritan or other vessels of war that may wish to protect the guano plunderers."

It is also reported that privateers will be put in requisition, to assault California steamers and vessels on the route. Should this prove true, our Government have got themselves into an unpleasant difficulty. We can hardly believe, however, that the matter has assumed so serious an aspect as the correspondent of the Herald would have us to imagine.

It is well known that the Peruvian Government are backed by England, who will lend her aid in the defence of the islands in question. The visit of Baring to this country is supposed to have something to do with this subject.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—A Mr. Gardner and a Mr. Sandford, two insurance agents, are in jail at Boston for conspiring to defraud insurance companies. They got a new house insured, which they soon after burnt down, and for which they received some \$1,500. They also effected an insurance of \$5,000 on the life of a young man, who, they stated, was drowned shortly afterwards. Facts subsequently proved that there never was such a house as represented by them, and that there never was a young man by the name given by them, the whole operation being a sham to obtain money by.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—It is stated in an English paper that the work of draining the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in the mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographic chart, laid down in 1511, and which has always been considered as perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nieuwewerk was situated, and which in 1530, was swallowed up by one of those irruptions of the North Sea which formed the immense Lake of Haarlem.

A LITTLE MORE CIDER.—Apples are exceedingly plenty this year. A man recently tried to give away a load in Manchester, N.H., but couldn't. The Boston papers say that apples may be bought in that city for 75 cents a barrel. Cider will be very plenty and very cheap. We suppose that the Maine law will not trouble those who lay in a supply for their own use.

THE LOVE TRAGEDY IN CONNECTICUT.—The trial of Major Howes for a murderous assault upon Marilla Buek, a school mistress, in Milford, Ct., has just terminated. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of assault with intent to commit murder." He has not been sentenced, but the penalty affixed to the crime is imprisonment for ten years, or upwards, at the discretion of the Court.

TENTH DISTRICT WHIG CONVENTION.—A convention of the Whigs of the Tenth Congressional District was held at Northampton last Wednesday. Hon. Edward Dickinson, of Amherst, was nominated from this district for the 33d Congress.

STREAK OF LUCK.—A slave belonging to a gentleman about eight miles from Norfolk, dug up, a few days since, a keg of silver containing \$1000. At first it was supposed to be a portion of the Portsmouth bank plunder; but on examination of the coin it was found to be dated as far back as 1828.

For the Journal. Intellectual Pleasures.

The desire of Happiness is universal. There are in every bosom, ardent aspirations, that are never exercised in the pursuit of real or imaginary good. These may be made subservient to our highest welfare, as social, intellectual and moral beings. In the first place, obedience to natural laws, ensures us health, and hence a vast amount of physical enjoyment. The appetites and passions when subordinate to our highest faculties, also contribute to our Happiness. Again, our social enjoyments, by their refining nature, elevate and improve the character.—These kindred souls are bound together by the deep sympathies of the heart, and this kind of pleasures is adapted to the wants of man as a social creature. Now, contemplating man as an intellectual and immortal being, we find still another class of pleasures that transcend all others. The improvement of the mental faculties not only enlarges the soul, but opens the fountain of true happiness and real delight. In comparison with which, animal and sensual delights sink into insignificance; they are phantoms, that lead but to bewilder, that flatter but to destroy, and dazzle only to blind. Moreover, the repetition of the pleasures of sense soon creates dissatisfaction with the very objects of first covetous. Not, so, the enabling enjoyments of intellect, for they weary not, nor fatigue, but with a certain attribute endowed "to bring to their sweetness no satiety." On the elegant language of Cicero, "they are suited to every time, to every age and place. They give strength in growth and joy in old age; they adorn prosperity and are the relief and support of adversity." Their superiority over mere physical or social enjoyments, is also seen in the loveliness of the objects within the range of the mind's vision. In the one hand are contemplated the mighty achievements of intellect, the great moral changes in the world's past history, then turning upward, in the sublime recesses of philosophy, it seeks out hidden stores of knowledge. Rising from the consideration of local objects, the mind may soar to the fountain of all truth and gaze with rapt emotion on the harmonious plans of Infinite Wisdom. Finally, to him whose moral and intellectual sensibilities have been developed in unison, the enlure of whose heart has not become neglected, the pleasures of the understanding are but the prelude to the pleasures of the soul, in a nobler existence hereafter. Capable of endless improvement and designed for immortal happiness, it is length will be satisfied when it awakes in the likeness of God, for in his glorious presence "are plenasures for evermore."

Millions of Gold, and Tons of Gold.
Among the thousands, who read in the newspapers of the millions of gold brought by the steamers from California, there are very few who have any definite idea of how much a million is, either in regard to number or weight. If the amount brought in by the Ohio, the other day, were coined in single dollars, and a person should undertake to count, suppose him to count one dollar per second without intermission for ten hours a day, his laborious job, on the "ten hour system," would last him about three months. Again, as to the weight of gold, it is become familiar to speak of it by the ton, and they tell me that, at the rate it is coming in from California, the amount shipped in five months, from the first of August to the first of January, will reach the weight of seventy tons. —*Gothamite.*

ORIGIN OF THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIAN-PO-LAND.—A private letter from Warsaw, in a German paper, gives the following account of the origin of the scourge which is at present committing such ravages:

"It was thought expedient, some time since, to make some improvements in the small town of Lask, near Kalisch. For that purpose, it was found necessary to make excavations in the cemetery where the victims of the cholera of 1832 had been interred. Almost immediately afterwards, the operatives employed in the work were attacked with cholera, and every one of them died. Since then it has spread, and is attended with more than ordinary mortality."

NEW "MAILABLE MATTER."—Two live mice came through the mail, enclosed in a sealed letter, from North Billerica, to a gentleman of this city, this morning. They were delivered "in good order and well conditioned," and are doing well. This can hardly be considered as coming within the post-office law defining "mailable matter." It is said printers will call "vices matter." If the agents of the department go to mouse into this case, the postmen will probably be subjected to a *cad-egeoril* examination, which must greatly *a-muse* the public. —*Gothamite.*

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—The Panama Herald of the 21st ult. confirms the previous announcement that the Peruvian Government is raising a force of 10,000 soldiers, and will purchase, if possible, steamers of the English Company, for the purpose of defending the Lobos Islands. Capt. Jewett's expedition is therefore likely to meet a pretty warm reception, and if the captains of the vessels carry out their orders, there must be bloodshed.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—According to the calculation of the New York Times, the total amount of the debt of the United States now amounts to \$270,000,000. The minimum estate of that portion of the world owned or advanced on abroad is as follows:—Federal loans, \$40,000,000. State loans, \$43,000,000; City loans and bonds, \$24,000,000; Railway bonds, \$20,000,000. Total, \$225,900,000.

HARVARD.
BENNS and Sunday.
The city authorities in Boston have forbidden the baking of beans on Sunday, or selling them, by the bakers in that city. The consequence is, a considerable stir among the bakers, and those who have been accustomed to have their pot of beans every Sunday. The bakers' apprentices have held a meeting in Boston and adopted resolutions condemning this infringement upon bean rights. They have also voted a pot of beans to several newspaper editors, every Sunday, for the grounds taken by them in behalf of the bakers. This prohibition will undoubtedly revive in Boston that old song:

"O give us the pot of baked beans."

DWARFS.—In Dauphin Co., Va., are to be seen the smallest specimens of humanity probably in existence, viz., two brothers, perfect in every respect, the elder three years old, 17 inches in height, and weighing only seven pounds; the younger 6 months old, weighing only 3 pounds. The parents are very large persons, the father weighing 204 pounds, and the mother 496 pounds.

SWALLOWS BY A WHALE.—The Providence Journal says that at the late fire in that town, one very remarkable fact occurred, creating a good deal of alarm—the explosion or bursting of the flagging in front of the burning building. The flags were of Pot-dam stone, and the action of the heat caused them to explode, with a noise as loud as the report of a musket, throwing the fragments as high as 20 feet in the air.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.—Henry B. Bell, the defeated candidate for Sheriff in St. Louis county, Missouri, has given notice that he will contest the election of John M. Winer, on the ground that four hundred and four electors, persons, whose names he gives, voted, who were not citizens of the United States; that one hundred and sixty-four voted twice, thirty voted three times, nine voted four times, and eight voted five times; and he gives the name of each individual.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The eighth vol. of this highly interesting and valuable journal commenced last week. It is the best mechanical paper in America, if not in the world, and richly merits the liberal patronage it now receives. The publishers have offered a series of prizes to the persons who shall obtain the largest number of subscribers, previous to Dec. The first prize is a silver pitcher worth \$60. Published weekly in New York, by Munn & Co., for \$2.00 per annum.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.—John Brown has been on trial during the past week, in Lenox, for the murder of Peter Porter, some months ago. They were both at work in a field when they got into a quarrel, and Brown struck Porter on the head with a hoe, which caused his death. Brown was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

WEBSTER CONVENTION.—The Webster Convention called to meet in Faneuil Hall, assembled at 12 o'clock last Wednesday. The Hall was not crowded. An Address was adopted and Resolutions accepted urging the friends of Mr. Webster to vote for him, for President, at the next election. The Convention was not very enthusiastic.

A "Ten Hours State Convention" will assemble in Washington Hall, Broomfield street, Boston, on Thursday, Sept. 30, at ten o'clock, A. M. Every town in the State is invited to send one or more delegates.

THE LAST PATENT.—Simeon W. Albee, of Walpole, N. H., has obtained a patent for a machine to feed chickens!

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

On Monday, George Wallace and Leonard F. Kellogg, of Springfield, were brought before the Police Court on complaints for selling liquor in violation of law. They are to be tried on Tuesday next.

An infamous outrage was inflicted upon two of the citizens of Worcester, on Saturday night last. Edwin Draper and Lewis Thayer, gentlemen who have interested themselves in the enforcement of the new liquor law, were called to the doors of their respective residences, by two scoundrels, who attacked them with great violence. Mr. Draper was struck in the temple with a large stone, and stunned. Mr. Thayer was knocked down by a blow of the fist. In both instances, the assailants were frightened away from further outrage by the uproar in the families, and have not yet been detected. Circumstances show that the villains have been lying in wait for their victims for a week.

At Cambridgeport, on Saturday last, a large number of persons assembled at the trial for selling liquor of Samuel C. Knights, of the Watson House. Liquor was freely distributed on the ground, and hooting and cries were rife. Windows were broken, and, at one time, there was a prospect of a riot. C. C. Richardson, the complainant in another case, was attacked outside of the office by a number of men, when he drew pistol and all of them fell back. The officers came to his assistance, and protected him from further violence. Another man, supposed to be connected with the prosecutions, was knocked down. He drew a revolver, and kept his assailants at bay, until assistance reached him.

On Friday evening, last week, a lot of liquors were seized, in the shop of Barnard Flynn, Malden. He was arrested and fined \$20, and required to give the bond not to sell again. Attempts were made to burn the liquor, but it was so much diluted that it was found to be impossible.

On Saturday last, a committee of persons favorable to the new law, waited on the licensed dealers at South Boston, (over 140 in number,) and informed them that prosecutions would be instituted against all who would not desist on that day. It was supposed most of them would comply.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—It is estimated that the total number of Chinamen now in California, amount to 27,058; and it is surmised that the rivals from that portion of the world, during the remainder of the present year will amount to at least 20,000 more—making a total on the 1st of January, 1853, after deducting 500 deaths, of 46,558. Like the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, they have lost of their towns after those they have left in their native land, and California can already boast its Pekin and its Hong Kong.

DEAD FEMALE FOUND.—On Thursday morning of last week, says the Old Colony Memorial, Mr. Elben Fish, a resident of Duxbury, was passing through some woods at the rear of his house in the west part of the town, when he found the corpse of a female stretched upon the ground under a clump of bushes. The body was much decayed, and had probably been lying on the spot where it was found, for some months. Near it was a small bundle of clothes.

EXPLOSION OF STONE PAVINGS.—The Oregon News says that at the late fire in that town, one very remarkable fact occurred, creating a good deal of alarm—the explosion or bursting of the flagging in front of the burning building. The flags were of Pot-dam stone, and the action of the heat caused them to explode, with a noise as loud as the report of a musket, throwing the fragments as high as 20 feet in the air.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.—Henry B. Bell, the defeated candidate for Sheriff in St. Louis county, Missouri, has given notice that he will contest the election of John M. Winer, on the ground that four hundred and four electors, persons, whose names he gives, voted, who were not citizens of the United States; that one hundred and sixty-four voted twice, thirty voted three times, nine voted four times, and eight voted five times; and he gives the name of each individual.

SWALLOWS BY A WHALE.—The whaling barque Sacramento, Capt. Sowle, of Westport, was spoken at sea Aug. 22d, in lat. 35° 50' N., lon. 51° 20' W., and reported that a few days previous they had lost the second mate, Mr. Timothy Allen, of Westport, who was knocked overboard while fast to a whale, and when last seen was in the monster's mouth.

CUBA.—An arrival from Havana reports rumors current there that bodies of armed men were already collected and organized in Florida, and below New Orleans, for the invasion of the island. An additional force of 2000 troops were shortly expected from Spain, and a more rigid police would be established throughout the Island.

DISCOVERY IN THE OLD WORLD.—A remarkable Grotto, 800 by 70 feet, richly encrusted with stalactites and stalagmites, the work of ages, has recently been revealed, at Monte Catini in Tuscany, a mountain long celebrated for its mineral springs.

Governor Boutwell has directed that an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Rantoul Jr., late a Representative in the 32d Congress, from the second district, be held on the 2d Monday, beginning the eighth day of November next.

KILLED.—On Monday afternoon, a man named Barnard Christman, the owner of a steam mill at Herkimer, N. Y., was caught by the belt of a large grindstone and instantly killed, his neck being broken. He leaves a wife and two children.

Literary Notices.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.—We have received from Bowles' a large sized pamphlet, bearing the above title. It contains all the information that has in times past been obtained relating to this mysterious country. It is well known that the ports of Japan are closed to all foreign vessels but the Dutch, and that our Government have ordered a naval expedition to solicit commercial intercourse with that country, and, if refused, to use force in compelling the Government to respect the laws of nations, so far as setting at liberty shipwrecked mariners and others who have unfortunately fallen into their hands, and who are said to be carried about and exhibited in iron cages. No native is allowed to leave that country, and those vessels which seek its ports in distress fall prey to their barbarity, and their crews made prisoners. The book is very interesting, containing many engravings illustrating the customs of the Japanese. Price 50 cents.

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW.—We have received the September No., the first we have ever received of this magazine. It is embellished with two steel engravings, one of U. S. William, Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, the other of Hon. George Ashmun of Springfield. The latter we know to be true to life. The articles are ably written and possess much clearness and force. In an article on Presidential Prospects it speaks this truth: "Parties are

The Reindeer Burnt.

The steamer Reindeer, which exploded her steampipe, on Saturday, the 24th ult., was entirely destroyed by fire, at Bristol landing, on Friday morning last. The excitement on the occasion was great. The persons on board barely escaped with their lives. Had the watchmen been asleep, no one could have been saved. The Captain clung to the burning wreck until satisfied that no lives were lost. The burning of the boat is attributed to spontaneous combustion, a pile of bedding having become saturated with oil.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ABANDONMENT.—A few days since Mrs Anna Thornton appeared before Justice Stuart, in New York, and preferred a complaint against her husband, for neglecting to provide for herself and their 5 children. She stated that for six months past he has kept them on bread and water, refusing to work for their support, and alleging that she and her family are accused of the Lord, who is coming shortly in fiery judgement to destroy them and all unbelievers. The husband was arrested and acknowledged the charge to be true, and said that his conscience would not allow him to neglect serving the Lord for the sake of his family. Rather than to be locked up, however, he promised to give bonds in \$300 to take care of his family.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Hampshire Co. Society, at Springfield, Sept. 29 and 30. Franklin County, at Greenfield, same days. Address by Professor Mapes of New Jersey. Housatonic Society, at Great Barrington, same days. Berkshire Society, at Pittsfield, Oct. 6 and 7. Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Societies, at Northampton, Oct. 13 and 14. Worcester Co. Society, at Worcester, Sept. 23. Hampshire Society, at Amherst, Oct. 20. Worcester West Society, at Barre, Sept. 30.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are informed that some few days since, a little child of Mr. Drivitz, (German) of Enfield, Ct., aged two years, while playing about the stove, accidentally upset a pot of boiling water, which striking it on the breast, scalded the child so severely a manner that the skin, and in many places the flesh, came off with its clothes. It is probably impossible to it to recover.—*Westfield Standard*.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is raging badly in Eastern Europe, and a letter from Posen, (Prussia) says it is raging there "with an intensity unexampled since 1830, when it first visited us. It makes victims amongst all classes of society. Half of the inhabitants of one of the low quarters of the low town have died." Latest accounts from Silesia say it is subsiding.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—An amendment to the post route bill of the late session of Congress, directs the post-office department to provide letter envelopes with stamps on them, and to have them for sale at all the post-offices in the country, at simply the cost of the envelope above the price of the stamps.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday, in New York, a little daughter, four years old, of Matthias Leamer was instantly killed while in the house, by being crushed with a heavy stone blown through the roof from a blast. An elder sister was so badly injured that she probably will not survive.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—In Reading, Pa., four girls, aged about 18, were run over by an engine, and two of them were instantly killed. The others were severely injured. They had just left the cotton mill where they were employed, and were walking upon the track.

A party of twenty-five of the Seminole Indians, a portion of Billy Bowlegs' party, are announced as having arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas, on their way to their new home. It is thought that the whole party, some 600, will encamp next winter.

Mrs. Hugh Riley, a young married lady of Blackstone, recently attempted to end her existence by inflicting five wounds about the neck with a hatchet! She has shown no previous evidence of derangement and assigns no cause for the deed.

Angelina Dover, a young woman of Woonsocket, threw herself on the railroad track just as a train was approaching, but was rescued by her friends who were watching her. She wished to get out of the world."

The Shepard of the Valley, a Catholic paper, boldly says, "If the Catholics ever gain, which they will do, though at a distant day—an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country is at an end."

Dr. C. T. Jackson has demonstrated by experiments with a rat, that a fatal poison exists in batrachoforin, in the form of what is supposed to be Amanita compound, found in the pure Fusel oil (from whisky) by a process discovered by Dr. J.

Thomas Rector, who has served out one sentence of ten years in the State Prison for killing a man in Albany, has repeated the crime by killing the keeper of a gambling house in the same city with whom he had some difficulty.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that within three months not less than ten attempts at negro kidnapping have been made on that side of the Ohio River.

On the 7th inst., James Stoddard was sentenced at Norwich, Ct., to the State Prison for life, for the crime of rape, committed in May last.

At last accounts, the number of lives lost by accident on the Reindeer, amounted to thirty-two, and many others cannot live.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—Peter Moore's house in Wardboro, Vt., was burned on Wednesday night, and six of his children, sleeping in the second story, were consumed in the flames.

Seventy-eight persons were admitted into the Congregational Church in North Brookfield Sunday before last, as some of the fruits of a revival that has been some time in progress there.

THE OWNERS AND OFFICERS OF THE

LOCAL MATTERS.

ONE OF THE STATE ALMS HOUSES TO BE LOCATED IN THIS PLACE.—The Commissioners appointed to locate and superintend the construction of three State Alms Houses, in this Commonwealth, have decided to locate one of them in this place. For this purpose they have purchased the farm of Mr. Gideon Merrick, and twenty acres adjoining, from Mr. Fay, making in all about 175 acres, at a cost of \$6,000. The building will be erected on elevated land, overlooking the village, and may be seen by all passengers passing over the railroads running through here. A more beautiful site we hardly believe could have been selected in the State. It will require, at least, a year to erect the building, the foundation of which will be immediately commenced. We have a plan of the building before us, but shall reserve a description of it for an article next week.

The location of the Alms House in this place has been secured through the instrumentality of Mr. F. T. Wallace. He invited the Commissioners here, selected the farm and spot for the building, pointed out to them the advantages of locating the Institution here, and has spent much time in attending to the matter. We trust a generous community will appreciate his services. If some other man among us would imitate his public spirit, and be instrumental in getting some new branch of business into the village, we should witness a fresh impulse in the enterprise and business of the place. Who will do it?

ANOTHER effort is being made to get stock subscribed to the Ware River R. R. If the people north of us would take hold of the matter energetically, we believe the road might be built and put in operation within a year.

SINGULAR FECUNDITY.—Mr. C. Barrett, of Belchertown, has a sheep which had a lamb last February and another one last June. Sheep usually produce young but once a year.

LIQUOR SEARCH.—The store of E. Bond, and the Hotel of S. A. Stimpson, at Bondsville, were searched for liquor last Thursday, but we understand that none was found.

THE TRACK OF THE AMHERST & BELCHERTOWN R. R. is laid from this place to Three Rivers.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The summer term of the Palmer High School closed last Wednesday. The next term will be held at Three Rivers.

There was a heavy frost in this vicinity on Thursday night.

P. TURNER has established an Express on the New London & Palmer Railroad.

DROWNED.—A young man named Houghton, belonging in Barre, Mass., a student at Newbury Seminary, Vt., was drowned on Wednesday last, while bathing in the Connecticut River.

BAPTISTS IN VIRGINIA.—There are in Virginia 550 Baptist Churches, 90,000 members, and 413 ministers. The Rev. John Clay, was a Baptist preacher and resided in Hanover county.

A correspondent of the Boston Life Boat states that the new liquor law has already closed up 1500 liquor establishments in this State.

THE emigration at New York for August amounted to 34,513 against 30,351 during the same month last year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—THE Undersigned takes this method to express my thanks to all who have employed him for the past nine years he has been in this country. He appreciates the kindness of his friends, and feels grateful for the liberal, sustaining influence which each one has so generously contributed to his general support.

R. BARRON.

Palmer, Sept. 10, 1852.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—In relation to my wife, I would say that from childhood she has been afflicted with a humor. About twenty years ago, it appeared in a very distressing form, by inflicting five wounds about the neck, and about a hatchet! She has shown no previous evidence of derangement and assigns no cause for the deed.

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R. BARRON.

PALMER JOURNAL.

What o'clock is it.

When I was a young lad, my father one day called me to him, that he might teach me to know what o'clock it was.

He told me the use of the minute finger and the hour hand, and described to me the figures on the dial-plate until I was pretty perfect in my part.

No sooner was I quite master of this additional knowledge, than I set off scampering to join my companions in a game of marbles; but my father called me back again. "Stop, William," said he, "I have something more to tell you."

Back again I went, wondering what else I had got to learn, for I thought I knew all about the clock as well as my father did.

"William," said he, "I have taught you to know the time of the day, I must teach you how to find out the time of your life."

All this was strange to me, so I waited impatiently to hear how my father would explain it, for I wanted sadly to go to my marbles.

The Bible, said he, describes the years of a man to be threescore and ten or fourscore years. Now, life is very uncertain, and you may not live a single day longer, but if we divide the fourscore years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of a clock, it will allow almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old, then it is one o'clock, of his life; and this is the case with you. When you arrive at 14 years old, it will be two o'clock with you, and when 21, it will be three o'clock, and at 28, it will be four o'clock; at 35 it will be five o'clock; at 42 it will be six o'clock; at 49 it will be seven o'clock; should it please God to spare your life. In this manner you may always know the time of your life, and looking at the clock may remind you of it. My great grandfather, according to this calculation, died at twelve o'clock, my grandfather at eleven, and my father at ten. At what hour you or I shall die, is only known to Him to whom all things are known."

Never since then, have I heard the inquiry, "What o'clock is it?" nor do I think I have even looked at the face of a clock, without being reminded of the words of my father.

MAXIMS FOR Teachers.

Franklin says, "If you want a good servant, serve yourself." "I might startle you by saying, "If you want a good education, teach yourself;" nor would the advice, if understood in too literal sense, be sound; but it is true beyond doubt, that every man who has really a good education, does more for himself than his best teachers have done for him; and it is equally true, that many of the greatest men that ever lived have been self-educated. I believe the greatest difficulty is overcome when the scholar is made aware that with ardor and industry for himself, and that without these good qualities no teacher can help him.—*Educational Magazine.*

NOT TO BE BEATEN.—An Englishman, boasting of the superiority of horses in his country, mentioned that the celebrated Eclipse had run a mile in a minute. "My good fellow," exclaimed an American present, "that is rather less than the average rate of our common roadsters. I live at my country-seat, at Philadelphia and when I ride in a hurry to town, of a morning, my own shadow can't keep up with me, but generally comes into the store to find me from a minute to a minute and a half after my arrival. One morning the beast was restless, and I rode as fast as I could several times round a large factory just to take Old Harry out of him. Well sir, he went so quick that the whole time I saw my back directly before me, and twice was in danger of riding over myself."

THE STING OF A BEE.—In most cases the person stung can instantaneously obtain relief by pressing on the point stung with the tube of a key. This will extract the sting and relieve the pain, and the application of aqua ammonia (common spirit of hartshorn) will immediately remove it. The poison being of an acid nature, is at once neutralized by the application of this penetrating and volatile alkali. A small quantity introduced into the wound on the point of a needle, or finely nibbed pen, and applied as soon as possible, will scarcely ever fail.

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—Women have a much nicer sense of the beautiful than men. They are, by far, the safer umpires in matters of propriety and grace. A mere school girl will be thinking and writing about the beauty of birds and flowers, while her brother is robbing the nests and destroying the flowers. Herein is a great natural law, and the sexes have each their relative excellencies and decencies, in the harmonious union of which lies all the wealth of domestic happiness. There is no better test of moral excellence, ordinarily, than the keenness of one's sense, and the depth of one's love of all that is beautiful.

THE REVERSES OF LIFE.—In Boston, says the Daily *Mail*, may be seen, a tall thin man, with a bright eye and most dignified deportment, who 15 year ago controlled a fortune of near \$200,000, was a man of great energy and spirit, his word was good for thousands, without bond or mortgage, his portion was high and his family prosperous, happy, proud. To-day, he may be seen borrowing a ninepence to buy his bread or "biters"; he is prematurely old, dirty peniless, his fortune and family have long since been scattered, and he lives the monument of reverse fortune, misery and despair.

A notion seller was offering a Yankee clock, finely varnished and colored and with a looking-glass in front, to a certain lady not remarkable for personal beauty.

"Why, it is beautiful," said the vendor.

"Beautiful indeed! a look at it almost frightens me," said the lady.

"Then marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you'd better take one that ain't got no looking glass."

POETRY.

I Remember.

I remember, I remember,
When I just began to creep,
How I crawl'd straight into mischief—
How I wouldn't go to sleep—
How I pull'd the table linen,
With its contents on the floor;
How my mother spoke me for it,
Till my tender flesh was sore.

I remember, I remember,

When I first began to talk :
And also well remember
Well the day I tried to walk ;
Firm I grasped old Jowler's collar,
But he gave a sudden hop,
Sinto a pan of water,
Jowler split this child "ker slop."

I remember, I remember,

When I used to go to school,
How I kept a watchful eye on

The schoolmaster's rod and rule;
How I cut up monkey shines

Every time his back was turned—
How I sometimes used to catch it,

When I'd not my lesson learned.

I remember, I remember,

When I went a hooking peaches,
How a dog came out and caught me
By the surplus of my breeches;
How I hung on to the bushes—
How the dog hung fast to me.
Till my eterys brought a man who
Flogg'd me most "orful-le."

I remember, I remember,

When the girls I used to kiss,
How I thought it rather funny,
But it gave no extra bliss;
Now it seizes me with rapture,
Now it fills my soul with joy;
Yet with manhood's blissful pleasure,
Would that I still were a boy.

FILL NO GLASS FOR ME.

BY STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

O, comrads, fill no glass for me;
To drown my soul in liquid flame ;
For if I drank, the toast should be—
To blighted fortune, health and fame.
Yet, though I long to quell the strife
That passion holds against my life,
Still boon companions may ye be;
But comrads, fill no glass for me.

I know a breast that once was light,
Whose patient suffering need my care—
I know a heart that once was bright;
But drooping hopes have nestled there.
Then, while the tear-drops lightly steal
From wounded hearts that I should heal
Though boon companions ye may be,
O, comrads, fill no glass for me!

WHEN I WAS YOUNG, I FELT THE TIDE

OF ASPIRATIONS UNDEFINED;
MY MANHOOD'S YEARS HAVE WRONGED THE PRIDE
OF PARENTS' CENTERED IN THEIR CHILD.

THEN BY A MOTHER'S SACRED TEAR,
BY ALL THAT MEMORY SHOULD REVERSE,
THOUGH BOON COMPANIONS YE MAY BE,
O, COMRADAS, FILL NO GLASS FOR ME.

HOME.

"Home, sweet home!" is indeed a talismanic word to all who have felt its benign influence. It brings back holy and refreshing images to the wanderer's soul; when his body is nearly fainting on the perilous road of life, the thought of the beloved object he has left far away gives him moral strength and energy to fulfil his mission, be it what it may; he thinks of the many tender cares he has received under the parental roof; his mother's or his sister's letter is pressed to his lips, and fortified by the prayers and wishes it contains, he resists the temptation which beset him, and pursues manfully the straight path which alone can lead to happiness.

"I reckon I love yer," said a Yankee accountant to his sweetheart. "How on earth, Jones, do you arrive at the calculation?" inquired the fair one. "By simple addition," replied the ready reckoner, "for when I have you hanging on my arm, I guess my sum of human happiness is completed."

INTERPENENCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The whole number of persons committed to jails and houses of correction in the Commonwealth for interpenence, for ten years, ending Nov. 1, 1851, was 51,239.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building.

April 1, 1852.

50tf

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.

DEALER IN

Foreign and American Marble,

PALMER, MASS.

Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops,

Made to order at short notice.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852.

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TORREY & BARLOW,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

PALMER, MASS.

Office first door East of the Nassawango House.

C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.

Jan. 13. 39 tf.

S. W. CONE,

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Foreign & Domestic Marble,

WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.

All orders promptly attended to.

H. F. MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Shop in Boston's Block,

MONSON, MASS.

\$100 To \$200 Per Month !!

THE above sum can easily be made by any industrious man, of respectable address who possesses good business qualities, and who can command a small capital (to begin with) or Twenty-five or Fifty Dollars,

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GEORGE H. DERBY & CO., Book Publishers, Buffalo, N. Y. (Not New York) 41

New-London, Willimantic, & Palmer RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

Passenger Trains leave Palmer

For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence

5.30 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (8.20) for Hartford, and arrives at New London at 11.00 A. M.

11.15 A. M. After the arrival of the Express and accommodation trains pr. W. R. R. and steamer connecting at Willimantic (12.55 P. M.) from Hartford, arriving at New London 2.15 P. M.

12.00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chippopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington and Providence, 4.15 P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Springfield and Boston, arriving at Willimantic (4.40) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6.00) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London

For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

6.50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8.20) with the H. P. & F. R. R. for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10.30) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12.00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chippopee from Stonington, bringing passengers from Providence, and arriving at Palmer 5.20 P. M.

3.10 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4.40) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6.10) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 12.00 M. Train from New London, and the 5.30 A. M. Train from Palmer, are Freight Trains with Passengers Car attached.

Fare from Palmer to New York via steamboat from New London and Norwich, \$2.50

From New London to Albany via Western R. R. from Palmer, 4.00

From New London to Springfield, 6.00

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Merchandise forwarded with care and dispatch.

Fill no Glass for Me.

BY STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

O, comrads, fill no glass for me;

To drown my soul in liquid flame ;

For if I drank, the toast should be—

To blighted fortune, health and fame.

Yet, though I long to quell the strife

That passion holds against my life,

Still boon companions may ye be ;

But comrads, fill no glass for me.

KNIFE FOR ME.

BY STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

O, comrads, fill no glass for me;

To drown my soul in liquid flame ;

For if I drank, the toast should be—

To blighted fortune, health and fame.

Yet, though I long to quell the strife

That passion holds against my life,

Still boon companions may ye be ;

But comrads, fill no glass for me.

HOME.

"Home, sweet home!" is indeed a talismanic word to all who have felt its benign influence.

It brings back holy and refreshing images to the wanderer's soul; when his body is nearly fainting on the perilous road of life, the thought of the beloved object he has left far away gives him moral strength and energy to fulfil his mission, be it what it may; he thinks of the many tender cares he has received under the parental roof; his mother's or his sister's letter is pressed to his lips, and fortified by the prayers and wishes it contains, he resists the temptation which beset him, and pursues manfully the straight path which alone can lead to happiness.

"I reckon I love yer," said a Yankee accountant to his sweetheart. "How on earth, Jones, do you arrive at the calculation?" inquired the fair one. "By simple addition," replied the ready reckoner, "for when I have you hanging on my arm, I guess my sum of human happiness is completed."

INTERPENENCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The whole number of persons committed to jails and houses of correction in the Commonwealth for interpenence, for ten years, ending Nov. 1, 1851, was 51,239.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building.

April 1, 1852.

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THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

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Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

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Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8, 49, a. m., 1, 49, 2, 49, 9, 10, p. m.
" New York, 10, 44, 11, 15, A. M. and 6, 29, P. M.
" Albany, 11, 15, A. M. 8, 2, P. M.

" The 10, 44, A. M. and 1, 49, 6, 29, 9, 10, P. M.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. M.—West at 3, 20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6, 45 P. M. Leave Palmer for London at 5, 45, 10, 45 A. M. and 2, 40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9, 1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8, 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BULL-FIGHT,

OR, THE STORY OF DON ALPHONSO DE MELOS
AND THE JEWELLER'S DAUGHTER.

Don Alphonso de Melos, a young gentleman of some five-and-twenty years of age, was the son of one of those titulaires of Castile, more proud than rich, of whom it was maliciously said, that "before they were made lords they didn't dine; and after they were made lords they didn't sup." He was however, a very good kind of man, not too poor to give his sons good educations; and of his second son, Alphonso, the richest grandee might have been proud; for a better or pleasanter youth, or one of greater good sense, conventionalism apart had never ventured his life in a bull-fight, which he had done half a dozen times. He was moreover a very pretty singer; and it was even said that he not only composed the music for his serenades, but that he wrote verses for them equal to those of Garciloso. So at least thought the young lady to whom they were sent, and who used to devour them with her eyes, till her very breath failed her, and she could not speak for delight.

Poor, loving Lucinda! We call her poor, though she was at that minute one of the richest as well as happiest maidens in Madrid; and we speak of her as a young lady, for such she was in breeding and manners, and such the very grandee treated her, as far as they could, though she was only the daughter of a famous jeweller, who had supplied half the great people with carcanets and rings. Her father was dead; her mother too; she was under the care of guardians; but Alphonso de Melos had loved her more than a year; had loved her with real love, even though he wanted her money; would, in fact, have thrown her money to the dogs, rather than have ceased to love her, such a treasure he had found in the very fact of his passion.

Their marriage was to take place within the month; and as the lady was so rich, and the lover however noble otherwise, was only of the lowest or least privileged order of nobility, (a class who had the misfortune of not being able to wear their hats in the king's presence, unless his majesty expressly desired it,) the loftiest grandees, who would have been but too happy to marry the lovely heiress had her father been anything but a merchant, thought that the match was not only pardonable in the young gentleman, but in a sort of way noticeable, and even in some measure to be smilingly winked at and encouraged; nay, perhaps, envied; especially as the future husband was generous, and had a turn for making presents, and for sitting at the head of the festive table. Suddenly, therefore, appeared some of the finest emeralds and sapphires in the world upon the fingers of counts and marquises, whose jewels had hitherto been of doubtful value; and no little sensation was made, on the gravest and most dignified of the old nobility, by a certain grandee, remarkable for his sense of the proprieties, who had discovered "serious reasons for thinking" that the supposed jeweller's offspring was a natural daughter of a late prince of the blood.

Be this as it may, Don Alphonso presented himself one morning, as usual, before his mistress, and after an interchange of transports, such as may be imagined between two such lovers about to be joined for ever, informed her only one thing more was now remaining to be done, and then—in the course of three mornings—they would be living in the

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VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

NO. 23.

the bull on this occasion was one that, from the very perfection of his strength, awaited provoking. He soon has it.—Light, agile footmen, who are there on purpose, vex him with darts and arrows garnished with paper set on fire. He begins by pursuing them hither and thither, they escaping by all the arts of cloaks and hats, thrown on the ground, and deceiving figures of pasteboard. Soon he is irritated extremely; he seizes his swollen head to toss; he raises it; with his eyes on fire, to kick and tremble; he bellows, rages, he grows mad. His breath gathers like a thick mist about him. He gallops, amidst cries of men and women, frantically around the square, like a racer, following and followed by his tormentors; he tears the horses with his horns; he disembowels them; he tosses the howling dogs that are let loose on him; he leaps and shivers in the air like a stag or goat. His huge body is nothing to him in the rage and might of his agony.

For Alphonso, who had purposely got in his way to shorten his Lucinda's misery, (knowing her surely to be there, though he had never seen her,) he gashed the bull across the eyes with his sword, and pierced him twice with the javelins furnished him by his attendants. Half blinded by the blood, and yet rushing at him, it would seem, with sure and final aim of his dreadful head, the creature is just upon him, when a blow from a negro who is helping one of the pages, turns him distractingly in that new direction, and he strikes down, not the negro, but the youthful, and in truth wholly frightened and helpless page. The page in falling, loses his cap, from which flaws a profusion of woman's hair, and Alphonso knows it on the instant. He leaps off his horse, and would have shrieked, would have roared out with horror; but something which seemed to wrench and twist round his very being within him, prevented it, and in a sort of stifled and meek voice, he could only sobbingly articulate the word "Lucinda!"—But in an instant, he rose out of that self-pity into frenzy; he hacked wildly at the bull, which was now spinning as wildly round; and though the assembly rose, crying out, and the king bade the brute be dispatched, which was done by a thrust in the spine by those who knew the trick, (ah! why did they not do it before!) the poor youth has fallen, not far from his Lucinda, gored alike with herself to death, though neither of them yet expiring.

A recovery was pronounced hopeless, and the deaths of the lovers close at hand, they were both carried into the nearest house, and laid, as the nature of the place required, on the same bed. And, indeed, as it turned out, nothing could be more fitting. Great and sorrowful was the throng in the room. Some of the greatest nobles were there, and a sorrowing message was brought from the king. Had the lovers been princes of self-pity into frenzy; he hacked wildly at the bull, which was now spinning as wildly round; and though the assembly rose, crying out, and the king bade the brute be dispatched, which was done by a thrust in the spine by those who knew the trick, (ah! why did they not do it before!) the poor youth has fallen, not far from his Lucinda, gored alike with herself to death, though neither of them yet expiring.

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They both wept afresh at this, but his mistress looked at him with such unutterable love and tenderness, marking at the same time some little ineffectual movement of her hand, that the good old Duke de Linares said, "She wishes to put her arm around him; and he too—see—his arm over her." Tenderly, and with the softest care, were their arms put accordingly; and then, in spite of their anguish, the good Duke said, "Marry them yet." And the priest opened his book, and as well as he could speak for sympathy, or they seen to answer to his words, he married them, and thus—in a few moments, from excess of mingled agony and joy, with their arms on one another, and smiling as they shut their eyes—their spirits passed away and they were there also; he, in his place in the square on horseback, with his attendants behind him, and the door out of which the bull is to come, in front; she who will behold her before long, though not in the box to which he has been raising his eyes. All the gentlemen who are to fight the bulls, each in his turn, and who, like Alphonso, are dressed in black, with plumes of white feathers on their heads and scarfs of different colors round the body, have ridden round the lists a quarter of an hour ago, to salute the ladies of their acquaintance, and all is still and waiting; the whole scene is gorgeous with tapestries, and gold and jewels. It is a theatre in which pomp and pleasure are sitting in a thousand human shapes to behold a cruel spectacle.

The trumpets sound; crashes of other music succeed; the door of the stable opens, and the noble creature, the bull, makes his appearance, standing still awhile, and looking as it were with confused composure before him. Sometimes when the animal first comes forth, it rushes after the horseman who has opened the door, and who has rushed away from the mood in which it has shown itself. But

Rice Lands and Fever.

Rice is a water plant, and, to be grown in perfection, must be planted in situations which admit of its being covered with water. The first rice seed was brought into this State, and thus into the Union, by the most chance. Some years before the Revolution, a vessel from Madagascar put into the port of Charleston in distress. The Governor of the then colony treated her captain with courtesy, and received in acknowledgement, among other curiosities, a small bunch of rice. The seed was planted in his garden, and from so small a beginning took their origin those rice crops in which South Carolina now boasts herself unrivaled. For many years little attention was paid to its cultivation. The vast wealth which through its means, now lies in the marsh lands of the state, remained undeveloped. The diluvial deposits had steadily accumulated in these swamps for ages, while the episodes of his past life only a confused memory, like the recollection of a painful dream. In other days, science feared to approach these sufferers.

In 1793, a young man named Ferrage, under the influence of this malady, suddenly left his companions, and surrendered himself up to this horrible propensity. He selected as his retreat, a cavern near the side of every river—on the banks of every creek, where a few years since flourished a very wilderness of forests, now lie the richest plantations, checked with their hundred drains, and green with the promise of a glorious harvest. In former years, the difficulty of preparing the rice for the market, while it enhanced the price of the article, diminished its production, and with that the value of rice lands. Machinery for this preparation has now been improved on, until it appears perfect, and the rice land plantations are the most valued in the State.

Over these fields, so beautiful in the fresh tints of their changing verdure, and so surrounded by the luxuriance of vegetation which flourishes only under a Southern sun, sweep the dread malaria, like the breath of the destroying angel. The longest acclimation cannot guard against their influence. To spend one night on the banks of some of these rivers, in the summer season, it is said to bring death to the white man with certainty of fate. The planters leave their lands in the month of June, and return no more until the cool days of Fall guarantee their safety. Some visit the mountains and the northern Springs, and Watering Places; some seek the highest pine barrens in the vicinity, and here gather several families into a little village; others choose an elevated spot upon their own grounds, and each night at dark betake themselves to their houses, where, with large fires kindled in every room, they "smoke out the fever" until morning. There are islands, too, scattered along the ocean coast, on which the summer residences of the owners offer all the comforts of a sea-shore life with the conveniences of a home. A few years ago, all the white inhabitants may dare to brave the danger.

It is a singular fact, and one yet to be accounted for, that the negro will endure every vicissitude of exposure to this malaria, and escape unharmed. Though wearied with hard labor during the day, and resting at night where the air fairly reeks with pestilence, they enjoy, apparently, vigorous health. Perhaps in those vapors, so noxious to the Caucasian, the Ethiopian feels but the breezes of his own Niger, and inhales once more the home air of Africa.—*Cor. Rochester Advertiser.*

To PRESERVE GIRDLED TREES.—A correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer* says that girdled trees may be preserved by the following means:

"Take out a block of wood extending into the bark above and below the girdle, and take from the body or limb of another tree a block corresponding in size and shape, with the bark on, and adjust it in the place, and bind it there, on the principle of grafting." This plan it is said, has proved completely successful.

LITERARY DISPATCH.—Dr. Johnson wrote the celebrated tale of "Rasselas" in the evenings of one week. Sir Walter Scott began and finished "Guy Mannering" in a month. Dryden's "Feast" was the work of two days; and it is related of Shakspere that he completed the "Merry Wives of Windsor" in a fortnight.

CAPITALS I AND J.—Every one who has had anything to do with a newspaper, knows how much annoyance is occasioned by the ridiculous, and very common custom, of making the capitals I and J alike—both above the line. If the I were made, as it should be, above the line, and the J half below the line, the difficulty would be removed.

Some years ago, the daughter of the Rev. John Cross, of N. J. ran away with William Patterson, her father's gardener. Her relations separated the couple, and declared the lady insane, put her in a mad-house, and procured a divorce. On the 21st ult. she was married again to the same man.

Col. W. P. Porter, of Tennessee, has invented a revolver and self-loading rifle, which is capable of discharging fifty loads in a minute and a half. He is having 10,000 of them manufactured at Taunton.

Vampire.

Not long since, a young girl eleven years of age, who lived in Paris, attempted to murder her mother, sister, and many of her playmates for the purpose of drinking their blood. After a careful examination by scientific men, it was declared that she was subject to this strange and terrible mania of cannibalism. As she was extremely young, this strange perversion of natural instinct afforded a prospect of cure. All will remember the case of the sergeant who used at midnight to leave his quarters and dig up bodies in Pere la Chaise, which he subsequently devoured. This unfortunate man is now cured, and is but thirty-two years of age. He preserves of the episodes of his past life only a confused memory, like the recollection of a painful dream. In other days, science feared to approach these sufferers.

In 1793, a young man named Ferrage, under the influence of this malady, suddenly left his companions, and surrendered himself up to this horrible propensity. He selected as his retreat, a cavern near the side of every river—on the banks of every creek, where a few years since flourished a very wilderness of forests, now lie the richest plantations, checked with their hundred drains, and green with the promise of a glorious harvest. In former years, the difficulty of preparing the rice for the market, while it enhanced the price of the article, diminished its production, and with that the value of rice lands.

A peasant, whom he suspected of a design upon him, had his house burned over his head. He used to decay until he chanced to discover in the woods to his den, where they were uniformly murdered. A large reward was offered for his capture in vain, until a bold peasant instituted himself into his confidence and captured him. This base of prey, for such he was, was executed on the 12th of December, 1802. He was broken alive on the wheel. For four years he had lived exclusively as a cannibal.

The Love of Home.

It is only shallow-minded pretenders who either make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life, affect nobody in America but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settler on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an usual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, I do not feel ashamed of his early condition.

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Daniel Webster.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times says that Katy Allen, daughter of James O. Allen of Granby, Ct., had on the 1st inst., four living great grandmothers, whose united ages amounted to 318 years, viz: Glory Ann Thompson, aged 86, and Rosabella Pinney, 72, both of Granby; Esther Allen of Enfield, 83, and Chloe Owen, of Windsor, 77.

SCOTT'S PAY.—From the official returns published in the Washington *Union*, it appears Gen. Scott has received from the treasury of the United States during forty years, the sum of \$290,576,18, or about \$7000 a year.

Anger is the most impotent passion that influences the mind of man; it effects nothing it undertakes; and hurts the man who is possessed by it, more than that objects against which it is directed.

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* says the recent freshet will not prove so disastrous as the one in 1840. The rice planters on the Savannah river have not felt its effects to any great extent.

Fergus O'Connor has recovered his sanity.—This happy result has been brought about by abstaining from intoxicating drinks.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Curious Facts about the Jews.

The new English Chancellor of the Exchequer, D'Israeli—"the wondrous boy who wrote Alroy"—in his recent *Life of Lord George Bentinck* has many interesting statements and speculations as to the "children of Israel," of whom he is one. In one place he remarks that "the allegation that the dispersion of the Jewish race is a penalty incurred for the commission of a great crime—the crucifixion of Jesus Christ—is neither historically true nor dogmatically sound. It is not historically true, because the Jews were so much dispersed throughout the world at the advent of our Lord as they are at the present time, and had been so for many centuries before."

Again he says: "The Jews, after all the havoc and persecution they have experienced, are probably more numerous at this date than they were during the reign of Solomon the Wise; are found in all lands, and, unfortunately prosper in most. All which proves that it is in vain for man to attempt to baffle the inexorable law of nature, which has decreed that a superior race shall never be destroyed or absorbed by an inferior."

Again: "If the reader throws his eye over the Provisional Government of Germany, of Italy, and even of France, formed in 1848, he will recognize everywhere the Jewish element. Mazzini, who accomplished the insurrection, and defence of Venice, is a Jew, who professes the whole of the Jewish religion and believes in Calvary as well as Sinai. He is what the Lombards call a converted Jew. Frederick Gentz, Secretary to the Congress of Vienna was a child of Israel. Several millions of the Jewish race persist in believing only a part of their religion. There is one fact which none can contest. Christians may continue to persecute Jews, and Jews may persist in disbelieving Christians; but who can deny that Jesus of Nazareth, the incarnate son of the most high God, is the eternal glory of the Jewish race?

"The European nations are indebted to the Jews for much that regulates, much that charms, and much that solaces existence. The toiling multitude rest every seventh day by virtue of a Jewish law; they are perpetually reading, for their example, the records of Jewish history, and singing the odes and elegies of Jewish poets; and they daily acknowledge on their knees, with reverent gratitude, that the medium of communication between the Creator and themselves is the Jewish race. Yet they treat that race as the vilest of generations; and, instead of logically looking upon them as the human family, that has contributed most to human happiness, they extend to them every term of obloquy and every form of persecution."

An Erect Position.

A writer on health very justly condemns the habit of lounging which a large number of persons indulge, as injurious to the health. He says—"An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health, than people generally imagine. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious, whether sleeping or walking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach, or to one side, with the heels elevated to a level with the head, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motions of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children have become slightly hump-backed, or severely round shouldered, by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit, or stand, or walk, or sleep, in a crooked position than a straight one, such persons may be sure that his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or upright position, and get back to nature again, the better."

WANTED.—A fifer and drummer to beat time to the "march of intellect." A pair of snuffers for the "light of other days." A stone-cutter who can drill deep enough to blast the "rock of a ship." A ring that will fit the "finger of scorn." A loose pulley to run on the "shaft of envy," and a new cushion for the "seat of government."

WHIPPING GRA

Interesting from Cuba.

The steamer Pizarro was lost in pursuit of an American bark, supposed to be loaded with "Filibusters," which had signified for a pilot off Havana and then proceeded to Mariel. When off Mariel the pilot of the Pizarro proposed laying to until morning, but the Captain insisted on running immediately in, doing which the vessel got on the rocks. She has become a total wreck, her guns and light gear only being saved. The bark she was in pursuit of turned out to be a mercantileman, whose Captain was unacquainted with the coast. A later account says the Pizarro has been worked off the rocks by a heavy sea, and it is expected that she will be saved at a cost of about \$20,000 for repairs. Before this was known, however, a company of merchants of Havana had agreed to purchase another steamer, and present it to the Government.

Sentence was about to be passed upon the persons engaged in the publication of the "Voice of the People." It is thought that the owner of the printing office and the two others concerned, who had fled to the United States, would be condemned to death.

THE LAST BEAR STORY.—The Caius Advertiser tells the following bear story. It may do to tell, but we are slow at believing it. If Patrick Cianan killed a bear, weighing 700 pounds, with his dog, his jack-knife, and stones, his name should be enrolled among the heroes of the chase:

"On Wednesday last, Mr. Patrick Cianan, who resides on the Little Ridge, a few miles from St. Stephen went out about sun down, taking with him a large bull dog, to watch for bears, which had been in the habit of coming out round his farm about that time. He had not watched long before a monstrous large one came up within about two rods from him, when the dog sprung and caught master just back of the ear, and held on him like a vice. Old man made for the woods with all haste, tumbling over the logs and stumps in his way, hugging the dog with him. At last the dog seized him by the throat, and held him, while Cianan took out his jack-knife and cut a gash in his belly, and then fell on him with rocks—the first blow he threw knocked one of his eyes out, and so blinded him that he ran against everything in his course. Cianan kept pelting him till he fell. He broke every rib in one side and three in the other side of his chest. He was an old customer and weighed about 700.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.—A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from London, says:

It is not enough for Russia to find a pretext for the occupation of the principalities; it is also necessary to direct the attention of England and France toward another part of the globe, and to involve them in quarrels with the United States. The fishery question has been settled, but Louis Bonaparte has already proved his intention of meddling in American affairs; he has sent his friend and Minister, M. de Persigny, to London, in order to bring about an understanding, as to the state of things in Mexico, and he has declared that he is ready to maintain the right of Peru to the Guano Islands, which has been called in question by Mr. Webster; and as Lord Malinesbury is the personal friend of Louis Bonaparte, there is no doubt whatever that Russia will succeed through him in involving England and France in difficulty with the United States. The first thing is, of course, the meddling with the affairs of South America."

PRIZE FIGHT BY WOMEN.—A correspondent of the Loudon Times gives the following account of a recent prize fight in England between two women:

"About a month ago I was at breakfast with my family at Kensal Green, when I perceived a number of persons passing through the field adjoining my house. I endeavored to ascertain the cause. With much difficulty I did so. The stream of men and women had come from Paddington to a prize fight between two—not, no men—women! One of my family, being incredulous, contrived to look across the fields, and there saw the combatants stripped to the waist, and fighting. Men took them there, men backed them, men were the bottle-holders and time-keepers. They fought for about half an hour, some say for five shillings, and some say for a sovereign, and some say they will do it again. I saw the winner led back in triumph by men."

THE FLYING SHIP.—Mr. Rufus Porter, of New York, the proprietor of the proposed flying ship, reports progress, though rather slow progress, considering that two years have been consumed in the enterprise. The stockholders may congratulate themselves, however, upon the fact that Mr. Porter intends to gratify them, in two weeks' time, with a successful demonstration of the practicability of navigating the air, 'should no unforeseen misfortune prevent.' His ship will sustain forty persons, and yet is only twenty-five pounds weight. The engine and boiler are so arranged as to be at any time instantaneously disconnected from the wheels, and detached from the saloon, should occasion so require, for the purpose of repair or otherwise. Should Mr. P. come up to his sanguine expectations, the air line to California will prove quite a popular and profitable route.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Mrs. Farrell, her daughter and a child were burned at Goldsborough, N. C., so as to cause their death, on Monday, the 6th, in the following manner:—Mrs. F. was filling a barrel of brandy from a still which was the property of her husband, and while the daughter was holding a candle to enable the mother to see, the fumes of the liquor came in contact with the flame of the candle, which was followed by the instantaneous explosion of the barrel, covering the persons of all three with the burning liquid and enveloping them in flames. The explosion was heard throughout the neighborhood, and immediate assistance rendered, but too late to save the victims. Mr. Farrell was also badly burned in extinguishing the flames.

GOOD.—The Republican gives the following as one of the incidents of the Firemen's Muster in Springfield, on Friday:—In Howard street, sometime in the morning, Rev. Dr. Osgood passed a little knot of firemen from a neighboring town, from one of whom escaped a bouncing oath. "My friend," said the Doctor, "the good book says, 'Brethren swear not at all.'" The fireman looked up, and exclaimed "as it does, and I won't swear again to-day. Give us your hand, old fellow." The Doctor and the fireman parted with a hearty grip.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1852.

Iron and Iron Interests.

Few persons have any just idea of the extent of the iron interests of the United States. The vast amount of metal now annually used for railroad, steamboat, and other purposes, can hardly be realized. It enters largely into the manufacture of all kinds of machinery, tools, and the simplest instruments of every-day use. The giant oak of the forest has been spared to make room for the shaft of iron, and the young sapling has been left to grow while a band of iron supplies its place in the various purposes for which it has long been used.

Iron is found in nearly every State in the Union, though Pennsylvania is the greatest iron producing State. It is calculated that in Ohio, 1200 square miles are overlaid with iron ore, which is calculated will yield 1,080,000,000 tons! The States of Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Mississippi, also contain the ore in abundance. In Pennsylvania there are 304 blast furnaces and bloomeries, with a capacity for making 550,050 tons per annum. In 1847, these furnaces made 389,350 tons. In 1850, they made but about 200,000 tons. The number of forges and rolling-mills in the State is 200, with a capacity for making 224,650 tons per annum. Their actual product for 1847, was 202,727 tons. In 1849, the production had fallen off to 136,853 tons. The capital invested in the above mills amounts to not far from \$20,000,000. This decrease in the manufacture of iron is owing to foreign importations, which amount to \$10,000,000 worth annually. The cheapness of foreign iron in our markets is owing to the cheapness of labor in the Old Country. Day laborers may be hired in Scotland and England, to work at manufacturing iron, at from 24 to 36 cents per day, while those engaged in the same business in this country command from 75 cents to \$1 per day. It is necessary, therefore, to make the manufacture of iron profitable in this country, to obtain advantage over foreign help by machinery, or by a tariff on foreign iron that will protect the home manufacturer. So long as our country affords all the iron that is wanted, and we have every facility in the world, to cheap laborers, to put it in shape to use, it is essential to the interest of our nation that foreign competition does not enfeeble this branch of industry.

Political parties have agitated the question of a protective tariff on iron during many Presidential campaigns. All concede that a tariff of some kind is necessary to protect home manufacturers, but the amount of protection to be afforded is the cause of this agitation. We do not propose to enter into the spirit of this question; what we have said above indicates our opinion and sets the matter in its true light.

The Harvest.

Accounts from the Western States represent the prospects for an abundant harvest as never better. The wheat crop is already gathered and is beautiful; the quality being unusually good. Rye, oats and other small grains are also plentiful and of excellent quality. The corn crop is very promising. The potato crop, will, in most cases, come in well, notwithstanding fears were excited that the drought would seriously affect it. Potatoes are unusually fair and mealy, with but slight evidences of rot. The high prices paid last winter for potatoes, induced farmers to plant larger fields than usual, consequently we may expect an abundant crop.

From all quarters the accounts of the apple crop represent an unusual quantity of that fruit. Good winter apples may be obtained very cheap, which should induce every family to lay in a large supply. It is the most profitable fruit that can be stored up for winter consumption. Cider can now be obtained for \$1 per barrel, in many places, and it may soon be obtained for less.

All Politics.

Our political exchanges are all filled up with political matters, for the most part very dull and uninteresting. We never saw men work harder than political editors do this year, yet their labors do not seem to be appreciated. No excitement is caused; politics are little talked of, and we believe but very few people care a farthing whether Gen. Scott or Lola Montez is our next President. Those who take it upon themselves to stir up the people, lack the capital to do it with; the Whigs can only tell the candy and fainting stories as an argument against Gen. Pierce, and the Democrats harp on similar anecdotes to counteract those silly stories. If we should hear little boys using such kind of reasoning we should call it all nonsense, but for men, who make pretensions to be men, to use such kind of arguments in so important a matter as the election of a President, is perfectly ridiculous. It is sadly true that

"Some men, who tower among the great Lie down to wallow in the mire."

To Mail Subscribers.

On and after the first day of October, under the new Postage Law, the Palmer Journal will go anywhere in the State, by paying thirteen cents per annum, in advance, at the office of delivery, or 3 1/4 cents per quarter. If not paid in advance, the postage will be 26 cents per year. The postage on the Journal sent to any State in the Union, will be, if paid in advance, 26 cents; if not paid in advance, 52 cents per annum. To any post office in Hampden County the Journal will go free, as heretofore.

The State Arms House.

It is generally considered to be the true policy, no less than the just pride of a State, to set before the people, whenever an opportunity occurs, an example worthy to be followed, so far as individual means will allow an approximation, so especially is it expected by the people that the buildings erected by the State, particularly those which are of the class designed for its principal charitable purposes, will be a pattern of elegance and taste, so far at least as is compatible with strict economy. As a general thing it is no more expensive so to construct a building that it shall be an ornament, and gratifying to the eye, than to make the same homely and unattractive. We are daily observers of the fact that some one building, not only in our own, but other villages, is far more agreeable to the eye than another, which cost an equal and perhaps a greater amount of money; and the difference consists simply in design—even a few marks of the architect's pencil and pen create the striking contrast. Men of cultivated taste discover the difference and understand the cause. All public buildings in this State and elsewhere, are invariably of a superior order and display more or less of the grace and ornaments of architecture. Those who are employed by the State to design and erect its public edifices, are without exception gentlemen of refinement and taste, and hence the superiority of government buildings over those of individuals. There is another advantage however in favor of the government—the Treasury against the private purse.

The State Arms House about to be erected is a fine rods out of this village, upon a commanding eminence, is designed by the State Commissioners and drafted in accordance with the spirit of liberality peculiar to the charitable heart of Massachusetts. It is not designed to make architectural flourishes upon the edifice, but the same is to be plain and substantial; but its size and general external arrangements and design is calculated to gratify the eye and constitute it a magnificent addition to the local interests of this village and the valley of the Chicopee.

The form of the structure is what is called quadrangular. The front of the building is a main or body part, four stories high, with a dome or cupola. Extending from this body part either way are wings, three stories high, so far as to make the whole front two hundred feet. These wings are between thirty and forty feet wide. From the extreme ends of these wings there extends back two other wings of same width and height one hundred and seventy-five feet. Then from the extreme end of these rear wings there extends across another wing, uniting the two last, leaving a court or square in the centre. Its present capacity is to accommodate some 700 inmates, and it is capable of indefinite extension without marring the harmony of its general design. The material is to be of stone.

There are to be cellars under all the wings, in which there are to be rooms and apartments for a multitude of purposes; some for deposits of wood and coal; some as ordinary cellars for the deposits of the vegetables and provisions of the establishment; but the principal of the basement rooms are the cooking department and the laundry, both of which are on a scale of liberality, and to be fitted up with all the modern fixtures and conveniences that are to be found in the same departments in the U. S. Hotel at Tremont House.

The central or body part of the edifice is fitted up for the residence of the Superintendent and his family.

The balance of the building is divided into various rooms, the most numerous of which are lodging rooms and work rooms, the most worthy of mention are the Hospital and Physician's rooms, Chapel, School and Bath.

An Institution of the kind contemplated must of necessity require a large retinue of persons to carry it on, besides the Superintendent, Physician, Chaplin, Teacher, Farmer and Matron. It is an Institution that is destined to make this a marked point, and add greatly to the increase and activity of this place. It could not be better located.

Woonsocket has now only one Hotel open to the public. The others have been closed since the advent of the new liquor law.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

This town contains five hotels, and notwithstanding the "advent of the new liquor law," another one, larger than any two of the others, is soon to be opened.

To ARMS!—Since it has become a fashion for ladies to wear their arms bare to their shoulders, white paint has risen in the market. We suppose, however, in these days of women's rights, that the fair sex consider it perfectly lawful and proper for them to bare arms.

STAYED AT HOME.—The Palmer Engine Company didn't attend the Firemen's Muster at Springfield last week. What's the reason?

NEW GOODS.—E. B. Miles & Co., have just got in a new lot of choice Fall Goods, which they offer at a bargain. See their advertisement.

Mr. J. O. Hudson, keeper of the hotel at East Bridgewater, has been fined \$10 for selling liquor to minors, and put under bonds for \$1000 to sell no more.

Ebenezer Perry, Mayor of Albany, expired at his residence Tuesday morning last week, after a brief illness. His disease was cholera.

Mr. Elijah Dean, of Mansfield, aged 74 years, was found dead in his bed Monday morning.

MURDER AT NATICK!

Man and Wife Killed!—Saturday morning Mr. Overy Taylor and wife were found dead, at Natick, under circumstances which leave no doubt that a shocking and wilful murder has been committed. Mr. Taylor is a shoemaker, and was found in his shop with his body cut and mangled with an axe. Mrs. Taylor was found in the house, and thought alive was unable to speak. It would seem that Mr. Taylor was at work at his bench, as he lay by the side of it, in a position that indicated a fall from the stool, with a shoe and tool in his hands. Mrs. Taylor was pursued from the shop to the house, through the kitchen to the bed-room, as there is blood found there, and a mark of the axe on the bed-post, but she had crawled from the bed-room, and was found with her head resting on the seat of a rocking chair, senseless, a large gash cut in her forehead and otherwise bruised and wounded. An Irishman, named Casey, who worked for Mr. Taylor, against whom suspicions were excited as the author of the atrocious deed, was arrested in the road at South Framingham, and taken back to Natick. He made no disclosures as to guilt, but sufficient evidence has been found against him to warrant his commitment to prison. Mrs. Taylor died on Monday, without being able to reveal the name of her murderer.

At Worcester, on Friday, last week, a freight car upon the Western Railroad, containing about thirty barrels of New York gin, and five or six of ale, took fire, the greater part of which was destroyed. The liquor was from the West, bound to Boston.

The 181 gallons of liquor seized at Sheldon Webster's store in Springfield last week was poured into the gutter by the City Marshal on Saturday evening, in accordance with an order from the Court.

In the Police Court at Springfield, Tuesday, Leonard F. Kellogg was proven guilty of selling ale, on two charges, and fined \$30 and costs—in all \$45, which he paid. He also gave bonds to the amount of \$1000, to observe the law for one year.

Lyon Johnson of Westfield was fined \$10 and costs on one count and \$20 and costs on the second, for selling liquor contrary to law. He appealed and gave a bond of \$300 to prosecute his appeal. The liquor seized was claimed a part by the Assessors of Johnson as an insolvent debtor, and a part by one of the boarders in the house. The case was postponed, for decision.

In Boston on Wednesday, the store of E. W. Cummings, was searched, and the officers carried away 12 pipes, each about half a barrel, 2 barrels, 5 demijohns and jugs, containing various kinds of spirits and intoxicating liquors.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Stephen Stone of Northampton, was killed near the Cabot junction while coming from Northampton on the cars to attend the Firemen's Muster here on Friday. He seated his wife and children, who accompanied him, in a regular passenger car, and went himself on to a platform car that had been fitted up for the occasion. He did not occupy one of the regular seats with which the car was provided, but carelessly sat upon the edge of a board that was put around the top of the car, with his back towards the space between that and another car. The train slackened up before coming to the Cabot depot, and in starting off again caused a slight jerk to the cars, which threw Mr. Stone off his balance; he fell between the cars, was run over and his body cut in two near the lower part, and died in about an hour. He was about 40 years old. His family did not know of their shocking bereavement until after the train reached Springfield.—*S. Republic.*

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The Washington Intelligencer in allusion to the statements that the fishery question had been amicably settled, says:—"We presume there has been no new arrangement entered into, even if any has been on either side thought of or proposed. All that was meant, as we believe, by the late accounts from England, was that the British Ministry had disclaimed the adoption of any new policy or the enforcement of any more stringent regulations respecting the fisheries, than had been observed prior to the late groundless flare up in this country. In short, that the British Ministry had no thought of adopting any new line of conduct in the premises, but means to leave the subject, both in principle and practice, just where the treaty of 1818 placed it, and where it has remained ever since."

LINE PRESERVES.—We notice that Captain Pierce of the Forest City, has provided his boat with a number of large plank, through which ropes are woven at the ends, by way of life preservers. As these planks are stowed on the upper deck, they can easily be got at, and even if the boat should sink quite suddenly, the plank not being fastened would float of themselves and make excellent life preservers in case of emergency.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

THE OREGON LAND LAW.—An Oregon Advertiser, states that the land Law of Oregon, which gives a certain amount of land to all persons married before a given date, which has resulted in the premature marriage of the females of the territory; some of them being only eleven or twelve years of age. A law that acts as a premium for such marriages ought to be immediately repealed.

A WOMAN INHUMANLY MURDERED.—At Oneida, N. Y., 17th inst., Mrs. Mary Gregg, wife of Ephraim K. Gregg, was shot through the body while washing at her pantry window. The shot came from the outside, and evidently from a distance of but a few feet. The shot penetrated the region of the stomach. The victim lingered until about three o'clock the next morning, when she expired in great agony. No traces of the murderer have been found, nor can any cause be conjectured for the crime.

DEAR HOOKING.—At Pittsfield, a few nights since, Dr. Root heard somebody trespassing upon his pear tree, and running out suddenly, surprised the rogue, who ran off without as much as bidding the Doctor good night, and leaving a gold watch hanging to a twig of the tree, which the owner of the pear pocketed, probably well contented with the whole operation.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company received through the Post Office, a letter mailed Hartford, containing one hundred dollars, with a short note stating that it was justly due to its office. Conscience will sometimes do its work, even in these degenerate days.

LARGE ROBBERY.—A man named Dobbin, and his wife, and a man named Cayley, have been committed to jail in Oneida County, on suspicion of stealing eight thousand dollars from two Irish girls named Sheila, recently from Canada, who occupied a part of the building rented by Dobbin at Manchester, a few miles from Utica. The money was mostly gold and was kept in chests. It was given to the girls by their mother and an uncle. It was all taken but one hundred dollars in bank notes.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.—While a workman was trying a joint in a gas pipe in the store of G. W. Baker & Co., Broome street, New York, the gas took fire, and exploded with a loud report, dashing the windows of the store to pieces, throwing down the ceiling, and shaking the building to its foundation.

HAMPTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Show and Fair of the Hampton Agricultural Society is to be held in Springfield next Wednesday and Thursday. It is expected that Mons. Petin will make a balloon ascension on the first day of the Show.

SCARCITY OF HAY AND CHEAPNESS OF CATTLE IN VERMONT.—The Brattleboro Eagle says that in the Southern part of that State there is a great lack of food for cattle. The grass crop was very short by reason of the drought, and the grasshoppers, as numerous and almost as destructive as the locusts of Egypt, devoured not only a great deal of grass, but also of oats, and even of corn. In consequence of the scarcity of food, a great panic exists among the farmers, and cattle are sold at abominably low rates. More than 400 head have been sold and driven away within three weeks. Calves have been sold at from sixty-seven cents to a dollar, yearlings from six to ten dollars. One man sold 18 yearlings and a pair of six year old oxen, all in good condition, for \$110. In many cases payment has been received, not in cash, but in peddlers' goods at full prices.

The potato crop promises to be unusually good. The dry weather has prevented the attack of the rot, and the potatoes are more numerous, larger, and in better condition than at any other time for several years.

SAD EFFECTS OF SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—Scarcely a day passes but what we see records most melancholy cases of insanity produced by the spirit rapping delusion. The following is but one of many which we might copy:

"Mrs. Catharine Milham, a widow lady of Cincinnati, and the mother of five children, was taken to the insane asylum last week, in consequence of becoming deranged through the spirit rapping delusions. It appears that another female had pretended to have communication with the other world, and thus filled Mrs. M. in correspondence with her deceased husband, in heaven. She became intensely interested in the rappings, and held, as she was lead to suppose, frequent interviews with her husband, until finally she became deranged. Among her other mental vagaries, she imagines the spirit of her husband occupies her body, that her own has departed, to give place to his, and that if she could discover his mortal remains, she would be enabled to endow them with life, by returning to him the soul which, though properly his, now animates her."

A SINGING MOUSE.—A family having rooms in the American Hotel, lately left town for a few weeks. On their return they found that a mouse was in the habit of constantly visiting the cage of a canary bird which had remained in the room during their absence, having taken the opportunity of forming the acquaintance during the unusual stillness of the apartment. To the surprise of the members of the family it was soon discovered that the mouse had taken lessons in singing of its musical friend, and would constantly give forth notes in exact imitation of the canary's tones, but low and sweet. The little creature visits the cage nightly, eats the seed, and endeavors by its singing to excite the attention, and call forth the notes of the bird.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

ATTEMPT TO REACH THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.—M. Mailefert has just returned from the wreck of the Atlantic, having made a second attempt to reach the wreck. The effort was unsuccessful, the steamer being run aground by John Green, the diver. Nothing however was done, in consequence of the lightness of the steamer used, and the roughness of the water. The diver descended below the deck of the Atlantic as far as the guards, being upwards of 144 feet from the surface. He experienced no difficulty, and the pipes were found to work well. A large steamer will repair instantly to the spot.

Doleful accounts are published of the grape staple at Madera—it is said its wine fair hereafter to be a master of history. As for the matter of that, for the last twenty years not one bottle out of a gross sold at Madera wine, contained a drop of the real juice of that vintage. This result will be one less chances for a wine mixture of drugs, sour cider, sugar and alcohol. To remedy the calamity, the inhabitants propose the cultivation of tobacco!

THE PRICE OF GOLD.—The Bunker Hill Aurora contains the following paragraph which shows at what a sad price many purchase the golden ore of California:

"Three of our citizens have lately returned from the country of gold, sick, hoping to be restored to health by the air of their native climate, and the carelessness of friends; but all have died—dropped into the grave among their kindred without, in either case, being able to communicate to them any information respecting their affairs, either in California or here. They accounted it a great blessing, at last, to be permitted to return home die."

FURTHER CONFESSION OF JANE WILLIAMS.—We understand that before the execution of the "hideous monster" on Friday last, she confessed to the Rev. R. Ryland that she was the murderer of the child of Mr. Winston, that died some weeks before Mr. Winston and her infant were unsewed, and that she poisoned by administering a teaspoonful of mixture for the destruction of bed bugs; but that she bound the Rev. gentleman to keep the confession a secret until after the execution, fearing that a mob would seize and destroy her.—*Richmond Register.*

HOW TO DRIVE CATTLE OFF THE TRACK.—The Winsboro' (S. C.) Register says that Mr. F. G. Fowler, one of the conductors upon the Charlotte Railroad, has adopted a new plan to drive cattle off the track. A man with a gun, well charged with small shot, is stationed on the front of the engine, with instructions when the cars approach cattle, on the track, to shoot them in the flank, which will not injure them, but serves more effectually than anything else that has yet been tried, to keep them at a distance afterward. Mr. Fowler says that cattle which have already been stung in that way invariably "make tracks" on the approach of a car, as "they seem to distaste being shot at."

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS states that on the last voyage of the *Canda* from Liverpool to New York, the vessel narrowly escaped destruction by fire. After leaving Liverpool, it was found that one of the passengers was insane, and had to be put under restraint. The person appointed to watch him having left the cabin of the madman for a short time, it was immediately discovered to be in flames, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the fire was extinguished.

DEATH FROM GAS IN A WELL.—Owen Gavan, of Hartford, lost his life on Saturday, by descending into a well, which he was engaged in digging, immediately after a blast. His cousin, John Gavan, went into the well to rescue him, and barely escaped with his life, being senseless when he was taken out, Gavan was a worthy and industrious man, and leaves a wife and five children.

ORSON PRATT.—One of the Mormon prophets, has put forth a proclamation to the Spanish Americans in California and elsewhere, inviting them to look into the mysteries of the new revelation, and assuring them that they are the descendants of the original Mormons, Nephi and Laman, two brothers who emigrated from Jerusalem two thousand four hundred years ago, and settled upon the American continent.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—Miss Julia, adopted daughter of Rev. E. Hutchins, of Dover, N. H., while bathing at Hampton Beach, a short time since, was carried away by a receding wave, but was saved from drowning by her father, who jumped in and rescued her.

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.—William Howe, of Springfield, the inventor of the celebrated bridge for railroads, which bears his name, and which has been brought into extensive use into nearly all parts of the country, died in Springfield on Sunday. His invention was a source of great wealth to him.

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—There is at this time standing on the estate of Jeremiah Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., a pear tree, which during the Revolution was struck by a cannon ball fired from Boston. One of the main branches of the tree was severed, but the tree was otherwise uninjured. It is now laden with fruit. By that shot an officer was killed.

NINE PERSONS have been arrested and are in jail at Troy, for recent anti-rent outrages in Rensselaer county, and in particular for the attack on the house of Hiram Shaw of Berlin. Mr. Shaw identifies them. Other arrests are contemplated.

DEAD.—Mr. McLaughlin, one of the persons stabbed by James Mahoney, while the latter was running through the streets of Charleston, in a fit of delirious tremens, died at his residence in Boston, on Sunday night. Mahoney is now in East Cambridge jail.

DON'T BELIEVE IT.—The New Orleans Picayune says "we have received some private information from Yucatan, stating that a movement is on foot in that State to apply to the United States for protection and annexation. Some of the leading men in the country are engaged in the movement."

L. A. BAILEY has received a rich lot of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which he knows how to make up in genteel style, and to the satisfaction of the most fastidious. Give him a call.

FOOLISH.—Daniel Safford, a young man of Wilmington, Vt. put an end to his life on the 9th inst., by swallowing opium, because the girl of his affection was married to another.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Fairbrother was killed by a train, while walking on the track of the Vermont Valley Railroad, at Westminster, Vt., on Saturday last. His age was 55.

CORNELIUS KOLLOCK, Esq., of Wrentham, Mass., died last week, aged 96 years. He was the oldest justice of the peace in Massachusetts, having held a commission since 1796.

The Main Law has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament.

LOCAL MATTERS.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The Fall Term of the Palmer High School will commence at Three Rivers next Monday. It will be held in the School House, which has been refitted for the purpose. Daniel J. Sprague, a graduate of Amherst College, will teach the school. Mr. E. Chamberlain, who has successfully taught the school for more than a year, is to take charge of a seminary of learning in Bangor, Me. He carries with him the best wishes of a large number of friends in this place.

INSTALLATION.—The public recognition of the Palmer Baptist Church, and the installation of Rev. S. A. Collins as its pastor, will take place on Wednesday, the 29th inst., in the Congregational meeting house. Rev. Dr. Neale, of Boston, will preach the sermon. Services to commence at 11 o'clock. Council will sit at 11 o'clock.

CIRCUS.—Robinson & Eldred's grand Southern Circus, said to be the best in the United States, is advertised to exhibit in this place next Saturday. It comes highly recommended by the papers generally.

THE YOUNG MEN of Thorndike have organized a Lyceum for the fall and winter. Their example is commendable, and we hope to see it imitated in other villages around us.

MAD DOG.—A strange dog, supposed to be rabid, bit several dogs in this village and several at Thorndike, last Tuesday. When last seen he was crossing the fields exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

BOY DROWNED.—A French boy, about 6 years of age, was drowned in the canal at Thorndike, last Sunday. We have not learned his name.

FARMERS DID YOU EVER THINK OF IT?—An exchange paper says: "Those farmers who hesitate about their ability to take a newspaper, are requested to keep one more hen than usual. The proceeds will pay all costs."

IN BUFFALO.—In Buffalo, one day last week, three brothers went into an orchard and ate freely of ripe apples. The next morning they lay dead in a room together, having been attacked with cholera in its most virulent form. They were young boys.

THE WIFE OF GEORGE THORNTON of Greenfield, killed herself by taking brandy and laudanum, on Friday last. For some time she had been subject to a depression of spirits which led her to attempt self-destruction before.

FOUND in the vicinity of Schluhburn Falls, 16th inst., the body of an infant, wrapped in a cloth, covered with leaves and dirt, when it had evidently been left by some one but a day or two previous.

THE BONES of a veritable Mastodon are said to have been discovered in New Britain, Ct., on land of Mr. Churchill, a jeweler. The bones will be deposited in the Normal School at that place.

THE FREE SOILERS of Hampshire County held their Convention in Northampton on Wednesday, and nominated for State Senators—William Taylor of Norwich and Ira P. Gould of Ware.

A BIG FISH.—Gilbert A. Clark, and a younger brother, of Easthampton, caught a pike, on Wednesday afternoon last, in the "old bed" of the Connecticut, in Northampton, which weighed nearly twenty pounds, and was three feet and a half long.

FISH, FISH!—On going to dinner the other day, we were forcibly reminded, by the appearance of a large, nicely cooked fresh fish upon our table, that Thomas Ward had returned to his old business, viz: selling fish, fresh and nice from the salt water. Success attend him.

ARCHIBALD E. HASTINGS, Postmaster at Millbro', Delaware, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for robbing the mail.

REDUCTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR.—The Lowell Machine Shop, as well as the machine shops at Lawrence, Manchester, Biddeford and Holyoke, have reduced the hours of labor to 11 per day for the workmen in their employ.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A letter from the Hague states that two cases of hydrophobia have been cured there by the employment of sulphate of quinine, combined with opium. A full statement of the two cases is to be published.

THE VICTIMS OF THE REINDEER.—Two more sufferers by the explosion on the Reindeer have died. Thomas Quigley and his daughter, died at Malden. The total number of deaths by this disaster is thirty-seven.

THE BOSTON PATHFINDER has come out in a new dress and makes a very neat appearance. It is no longer a free paper, but its value is increased by the change.

Graham's Magazine for October, is an excellent No., containing numerous articles of high merit from the pens of eminent writers. For sale at Bowles'.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Fairbrother was killed by a train, while walking on the track of the Vermont Valley Railroad, at Westminster, Vt., on Saturday last. His age was 55.

A highly respectable lady of Dedham, who took a prominent part in the late Spiritual Convention in Boston, has become insane and been taken to a hospital.

The London correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser* complains bitterly of the appearance in that country of real live mosquitoes.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER and G. B. Duncan have entered a suit against the city of New Orleans, to recover \$50,000 for their services in the celebrated Gaines case, in defending that city before the Supreme Court of the U. S.

H. S. ROBBINS, of Greenfield, sold his liquor on the Deerfield Master Ground, as an "All Healing Balsam," a medicine for the cure of cuts, sprains, bruises, salt rheum, sore eyes, and various other ill that flesh is heir to."

M. W. FRENCH & CO. have a store full of new goods. Mr. French is a fair-dealing merchant and always does the right thing. For particulars see his advertisements.

WOOD! WOOD!

Those who have agreed to pay us in wood, or who may wish to do so, are informed that we would like it now, so as to be in season for cold weather.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

IMPORTANT DISPENSARY.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's *Dispensary*, the trial *Digestive Fluid*, or Gastric Juice, prepared for the Human, the Fourth Stomach of the Ossified directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlet, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

TO PARENTS.—My little boy about five years of age has been troubled from an infant, with some form of disease, which was supposed oftentimes to depend upon a humor. He would often be taken suddenly ill, and then it was supposed to be worms which troubled him. Occasionally sores would appear upon the surface of the body, especially about the face and nose, and we noticed at such times he appeared better in his general health. He gradually sank into a very serious and critical condition. We gave him medicines highly recommended for humans and such selected medicines as we thought adapted to his case, but still could perceive no benefit. I procured a bottle of Dr. S. A. Weaver's Camber and Salt Rheum Syrup, and continued giving it to him in small doses. Very soon sores began to appear upon the surface and as we proceeded they gradually increased in number and size, until running together, well nigh covered his face and limbs with a solid scab. I procured the Cerate and applied to these sores, which immediately began to improve in appearance, until by a continuance they were entirely healed. New sores occasionally appeared, but were soon healed in the same manner. From the time the first sores appeared externally, the child's health began to improve. Since the humor has been driven out and cured, he has suffered none of those sudden attacks spoken of, but has been perfectly healthy. It would be impossible to make any one sensible of the change which has taken place in my child since using these medicines, unless they had seen him in his sickness and could see him now. I most cordially recommend these popular remedies.

Providence, May 13, 1852.

WM. H. HUDSON.

BORN.

In Belchertown, Sept. 21, a daughter to Henry Canterbury.

MARRIED.

In Springfield, 29th, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Jefferson M. Clift of Monson, and Ellen E. Debolt of Springfield.

DIED.

In this town, Sept. 24th, Triphena McLennan.

In Palmer, Sept. 20th, Mrs. Susan Williams, 52, a well known colored Doctoress.

At Belchertown, 13th, of dysentery, Willie Hyde, 9, only son of H. A. Longley.

At Brimfield, 8th, Rhoda, 37, wife of Benjamin F. Wardwell.

At Amherst, 5th, Margaret C. Church, 25.

At Belchertown, 3d, Miranda B., 19, wife of John Root; 16th, Mary C. S. Holland, 45.

At Barre, 15th, Caroline Freeman, 20; Louisa Sophia Cook, 5.

At Athol, 15th, Mrs. Hannah Humphrey.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—In Pelham, 8th, Mr. Ichabod Wood, 92, in Cherry Valley, Mr. Elias Vanderlip, 87; in Whitestown, Mr. Jeremiah Powell, 101 years, 8-1/2 months; in Newburyport, Mr. Farman Howe, 89; in Gorham, N. H., Mr. Abel Blood, 94; in Glenburn, Mr. John McLellan, 94.

KOSSUTH AND THE MAINE LAW.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have removed from Mr. J. E. Squier's Building, to Main Street, & St. Peter's Brick Block, where they are ready and willing to show customers and friends, a good assortment of Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Also at the same place, a very general assortment (rather more than is profitable)

of notes and accounts, for which we are just as willing to receive the cash as to sell our wares.

If we cannot have a rush, but one way, should prefer to exchange the accounts, as we could use a little cash to advantage about these days.

J. S. BAILEY & CO.

Palmer, May 22.

CHOICE

AND SEASONABLE GOODS continual- ly arriving and selling **WARE**. Call and see M. W. FRENCH & CO'S.

Palmer, Sept. 25.

FALL STYLES!

O F Parametts, Alpacas, Super Cashmere, M. DeLaines, Ginghams, Prints, &c., &c.

SHAWLS!

Beautiful patterns of Embroidered Thibet and Merino, for fall wear.

ALSO,

Flannels of all qualities and colors, Sheetings, heavy and fine, Bleached Goods, Linens, Counterpanes, Gloves and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, together with many other articles, can be found at

M. W. FRENCH & CO'S.

Palmer, Sept. 10.

21st

A. T. WILMARSH, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon,

WARE VILLAGE, MASS.

3m15

J. L. LOVELL,

DAGUERREOTYPIST.

Rooms, No. 2, Brist Block, Main Street,

WARE.

Pictures put up in all the various styles of the art, without regard to weather.

Perfect satisfaction given or no charge.

12th

The London correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser* complains bitterly of the appearance in that country of real live mosquitoes.



GRAND SOUTHERN CIRCUS.

ROBINSON AND ELDRED'S

Southern Circus on its Northern Tour.

Will perform at Palmer Depot on Saturday, Oct. 24, 1852. For one day only.

Everything New, Surprisingly Elegant and Complete, at a cost of Thirty Thousand Dollars!

Each Performer a Star! and each Star a Brilliant! Motto—WE PERFORM TO PLEASE!

Energy, Labor, Talent, Novelty and Expense, combined to gratify and please the public.

Cinderella!

Or the Little Glass Slipper!

This beautiful Nursery Dramatic Fairy Spectacle is performed by twenty-five children, all dressed in splendid Costumes of the Order of the Court of Versailles two hundred years ago.

The youngest of the children are only 15 months old, and the oldest does not exceed 15 years.

For particulars, see Cinderella Bills.

THE BAND,

Comprises 12 Musicians chosen for the renown which they have won in Germany and Italy, and then by the celebrated Champion Bugle from Berlin, HERR NEAVE, who will execute many of the choice compositions of the greatest masters.

The Procession will be preceded by the NEW CHARIOT,

which was lately exhibited in Baltimore, and was visited by over 10,000 persons. It is the MOST SUPERB CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD, and drawn by Twenty Splendidly Dressed Cream Horses.

THE BAND, THE CHARIOT, and the CIRCUS will be exhibited in Palmer Depot, Sept. 1852.

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PALMER JOURNAL.

Wonders of a Tea-pot.

A cup of tea, though a small article and a cheap one, is capable of performing wonders.—As a mine beneath a besieged city only requires a match to blow the inhabitants of the earth to the moon, so the cup of tea only wants an opportunity to produce some of the most signal effects; and many a match is begun, advanced or concluded, under the inspiring influence. When the "hissing urn throws up a steamy column," fragrant with the hyson, powerful with imperial, strong with gunpowder or black with bohea, it may be considered as a warning of the consequences to be expected from the wonder-working beverage within—But when the cup has received it, when sugar and cream have softened it; in fine, when rosy lips begin to imbibe the delicious draught, then look for consequences. Father of Ho Whangi! how does a cup of tea unloose, invigorate, nay, almost create the faculty of speech!

Bold a spiritless, silent, solemn company, sitting in a semicircle, staring at one another, having exhausted that almost inexhaustible topic, the weather, and despairing in what manner to introduce it a fourth time; in this sad, most uncomfortable dilemma, the sight of a tea tray is better than a plank to a drowning man, or the voice of pardon to a condemned criminal.—Glance your eye over the company and see how other eyes begin to sparkle; the solemn gloom disperses like the mist before the sun. But no sooner have pretty noses begun to inhale the fragrance, no sooner have pretty lips begun to sip the delicious tongue-inspiring beverage, than silence, a poor "dumb devil," is thrust aside, the weather banished from good society, and terrors—as Virgil says about elm trees that bear apples—begin to be astonished at fruits not their own.

Worship God with Flower's

Flowers are the memories of childhood, which accompanies us from the cradle to the grave. I left my birthplace at the age of seventeen, yet the peonies, tulips and roses of my mother's garden are pictured in my mind with a vernal freshness. Teach you children to love flowers and they will love home and all its inmates. Beautify your grounds around your dwelling with rich foliage, plants, and the bright blossoms of sweet flowers, and the faces of all who look upon the scene will be lighted with smiles, while their hearts will worship the great giver of all good and perfect gifts to man. If I could be the means of creating a general taste for gardening and love of flowers, I should feel as though I had been of more benefit to my country than all the military heroes of the present age. Worship God with flowers! As He loves all that is beautiful and good so will He love you as you make your home lovely.

"My dear," said an anxious father to his bashful daughter, "I do not intend that you shall throw yourself away on any of the wild, worthless boys of the present day. You must marry a man of sober and mature age, one that can charm you with wisdom and good advice, rather than personal attraction. What do you think of an intelligent husband of fifty?" The timid, meek, blue eyed little daughter looked in the man's face, and with the slightest possible touch of interest in her voice answered—"I think two of twenty-five would be better, pa."

CANINE FASHIONS FOR THE DOG DAY.—At the suggestion of His Honor, the Mayor, all the dogs of this city, of any pretensions to gentility, will wear wire muzzles, of a very tasteful and delicate pattern, from this time until Autumn—Gentlemen tenacious upon this point, will be allowed fifty cents for informing against vulgar dogs, minus the muzzles, and after the ears are pounced, they will suffer death at the municipal expense of another half dollar.—*N. Y. Express Messenger.*

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—The yard is derived from the Saxon word gyrd, or girth, being originally the circumference of the body, until Henry I, decreed that it should be the length of his arm. Inch, from uncia, or twelfth. In 1666 when William the conqueror began to reign, the penny, or sterling, was cast with a deep cross, so that it might be broken in half as a half penny, or in quarters, for fourthings, or farthings.

OUNDING BOARDS.—A distinguished artist has recommended that the canopies of pulpits be formed of strained sheepskin inserted in a wood frame and then suspended from the ceiling. Thus a great increase of reverberation will be gained, and the speaker's voice be heard distinctly in the further part of the room without exhaustion.

"Don't the clouds begin to break?" inquired Harriet, during yesterday's rain. She was impatient for an opportunity to go shopping.—"Guess so," was the answer, and the speaker glanced from the window, "guess they're broke; they leak bad enough to be, and just now heard 'em crack like thunder."

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, contrary to expectation, Judge Strong gave his decision adverse to liquor dealers, in the Sunday liquor business, and the Mayor soon gave notice that the ordinance would be enforced. On Sunday several arrests of liquor dealers were made, and considerable excitement was manifested.

The prettiest design we ever saw on the tombstone of a child was a lark soaring upward with a rosebud in its mouth. What could be more sweetly emblematic of infant innocence winging its way to heaven under the care of its guardian angel?

PLAIN QUESTIONS.—If of two fruits one was to be annihilated, which would you be most willing to spare, the orange or the apple? Of two minerals, gold or iron? Of two stones the diamond or mill-stone? Of two liquids, wine or water?

Female fainting is often produced by the neighborhood of a good looking young man and desire to learn how much weight he can support in his arms.

POETRY.

The old Green Lane.

BY ELIZA COOK

Twas the very merry summer time
That garlands hills and dells,
And South wind rung a fair chime
Upon the foxglove bells;
The cuckoo stood on the lady birch
To bid her last good bye—
The lark sprung over the village church,
And whistled to the sky,
And we had come from the harvest sheaves,
A blith and tawny train,
And tracked our path with poppy leaves
Along the old green lane.

Twas a pleasant way on a sunny day,
And we were a happy set,
As we idly bent where the streamlet went
To get our fingers wet;
With the dog rose here, and the orchis there,
And the woodbine twining through,
With the broad trees meeting everywhere,
And the grass still wet with dew,
Ah! we all forgot in that blissful spot,
The names of care and pain,
As we lay on the bank by the shepherd's cot,
To rest in the old green lane.

Ob! days gone by! I can but sigh
As I think of that rich hour,
When my heart in its gloo but seemed to be
Another woodbine flower;

For though the tree be still as fair,
And the wild bloom still as gay—
Though the South winds send as sweet an air,

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

5:30 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (S.20) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10:30) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12:00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, bringing passengers from Providence, and arriving at Palmer 5:20 P. M.

3:10 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4:40) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer (6:10) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 12:00 M. Train from New London, and the 5:30 A. M. Train from Palmer, are Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached.

From Palmer to New York via steamboat, New London and Norwich, \$2.50

From New London to Albany via Western R. R. from Palmer, 4.00

From New London to Springfield, 1.95

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.
Merchandise forwarded with care and dispatch.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.

A mail stage leaves Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7, a. m. for Tolland and Willington station, and connects with the down-stage line.

The 7:00 M. Train from New London, and the 5:30 A. M. Train from Palmer, are Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached.

From Palmer to New York via steamboat, New London and Norwich, \$2.50

From New London to Albany via Western R. R. from Palmer, 4.00

From New London to Springfield, 1.95

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Merchandise forwarded with care and dispatch.

POETIC LOVE-Letter.

Little is the robin, Less is the pen
Por'r is he wri' er wus is the pen
the rosy red the violet blue
in time they die and so must you
when this you see remember me
this look of him I used to ware
your friend till death doth us part Dolly.

The following from a certain Miss. Dolly to her lover, does completely 'go ahead' of Chatham's epistle to her 'lover,' which has been going the rounds of the papers for the last six months:—

POETIC LOVE-Letter.

Little is the robin, Less is the pen
Por'r is he wri' er wus is the pen
the rosy red the violet blue
in time they die and so must you
when this you see remember me
this look of him I used to ware
your friend till death doth us part Dolly.

In France only 18 accidents have occurred by the explosion of boilers in 22 years.

No locomotive, nor any steam boiler, can be used without being first submitted to the examination and test of a government engineer.

MARBLE.—The marble quarries in Vermont are becoming important: \$400,000 worth of the stone was sold from one of them the last year. Statuary marble, said to equal the Italian, has been obtained.

The Southern division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, numbers more than half a million members, of whom three fourths are white—It has 1600 travelling, and 4000 local preachers.

The city marshal of Lowell, on Monday, seized about fifty gallons of liquor, the property of one of the Smith family.

"This is a very stormy night, husband." "Oh, not very, my dear, you have said but little."

Rubbing warts with solid potash, will effectually remove them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Munger's Building.
April 1, 1852.

T. C. LEONARD, Atgt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.

Shop about half a mile East of Palmer-Dropst., Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.

Office first door East of the Nassauwano House.
C. TORREY.
M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order. All orders promptly attended to.

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton's Block,
MONSON, MASS.

Agents: Doct Wm Holbrook, Palmer Depot—Samuel Atwood, Three Rivers—W. S. Brakenridge, West Village—A. H. Longley & Co.; Belknap—T. F. Packard, Monson—Crane & Kingsbury, Stamford—Spring—Hyde & Fife, Stafford.
C. W. Roberts, Traveling Agent. Also by Druggists or principal Merchants throughout the country.

15th

\$100 To \$200 Per Month !!

THE above sum can easily be made by any industrious man, of respectable address who possesses good business qualities, and who can command a small capital (to begin with) or

Twenty-five or Fifty Dollars,

No others need apply.

By engaging with the subscribers in the

Book Agency Business.

whose Publications are very saleable, and which the people will buy.

£50 Funds can be forwarded at our risk, if mailed in presence of the Post Master and numbers and dates of the same retained.

£75 No book kept or sold by us of an immoral tendency.

£75 A Whole Sale Price List, with full directions, for operations will be forwarded on application, Post Paid, to

GEORGE H. DERBY & CO., Book Publishers, Buffalo, N. Y. (No New York 41

New-London, Willimantic, & Palmer

RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852

ELIHU GEER

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

—**ALSO—**

CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY

STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF

LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING

FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;

WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;

GOLD PENS,

VENIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;

INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;

BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK,

WAVERS, SEALING WAX,

BLot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Rocks,

WRITING SLATE, TWICE SLATE;

Slate and Lead Pencils;

RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;

VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,

Water Color Paints and Brushes;

GUM LABELS;

ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,

Writing Desks, Work Boxes,

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEX, DOMINOES,

PAPER WEIGHTS,

Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purse;

INNOMERABLE GAMES,

FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;

CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,

SALT AND WAVER BOARDS,

BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,

POSTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,

LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,

&c. &c. &c. at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT

No. 10 State Street,

NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,

HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the

Manufacturers and Importers.

Hartford, Sept. 1st, 1852.

15th

Family Registers

—**AND—**

Mourning Pieces,

MADE BY E. L. PRATT. Also, Births,

Marriages and Deaths recorded on those

that families have.

Pictures, Picture Frames and Glass of various sizes constantly on hand.

To those that are in want of the above articles, and it is not convenient for them to call at my room, they will be called upon by me and the goods delivered without extra charge, if requested by mail (post-paid) or otherwise.

More orders, post-paid, will receive particular attention.

MARCUS ALDEN.

REFERENCES.

James S. Colton, Jonathan Homer,

Alfred Norcross, John R. Hoar,

L. Shaw, 2d, E. O. Knowlton,

A. J. Robbins.

Monson, April 10, 1852.

6in.51

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Alden's Experiment Plough.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers,

of Monson, Palmer and vicinity, that he is

manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand

an improved plough, and warranted to do

<p

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post PAID.

Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway—Bondsville, A. R. Murdock—Belchertown, H. A. Longley—Collins Depot, W. C. Collins—Colgate Mills, D. A. Calkin—Monson, T. F. Packard—Monson, South Factories, F. S. Smith—Wales, J. C. Royce—Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting—Sturbridge, H. A. Converse—Warren, Wm. II. Sessions and R. Knight—Holland, L. Brearley—E. Harvey, Travelling Agent.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, S. 49, A. m., 1,49, 2, 49, 9, 10, p. m.
" New York, 10, 44, 11, 15, A. m. and 6, 29, p. m.
" Albany, 11, 15, A. m., 8, 2, p. m.
" The 10, 44, A. m. and 1, 49, 6, 29, 9, 10, p. m.
trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 10 A. m.—West at 3, 20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. m., and 6, 45 p. m. Leave Palmer for New London at 5, 45, 10, 45 A. m. and 2, 40 p. m.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9, 1, 2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8, 1, 2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. m.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. m., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A TERRIBLE NARRATIVE.

The annexed account of the conviction and execution of a man on the basis of circumstantial evidence, is copied from a late volume of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. The tragedy transpired more than a hundred years ago; and is now cited to warn Courts and Juries against relying too implicitly on circumstantial evidence:

In the year 1742, a case of a very remarkable nature occurred near Hull, England. A gentleman traveling to that place was stopped late in the evening, about seven miles from the town, by a single highwayman, and robbed of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off by a different path at full speed, and the gentleman, frightened, but not injured, except in purse, pursued his journey. It was growing late, however, and being naturally much agitated by what had passed, he rode on two miles further, and stopped at the Bell Inn, kept by Mr. James Brunell. He went to the kitchen to give directions about his supper, where he related to several persons present the fact of his having been robbed; to which he added this peculiar circumstance, that when he traveled he always gave his gold a peculiar mark, and that every guinea taken from his purse was thus marked. Hence he hoped that the robber would be detected. Super being ready he retired.

The gentleman had not long finished his supper, when Mr. Brunell came into the parlor where he was, and after the usual inquiry of the landlord as to the guest's satisfaction with the meal, observed, "Sir, I understand that you have been robbed not far hence, this evening." "I have, sir," was the reply. "And your money was marked?" continued the landlord. "It was," said the traveler. "A circumstance has arisen," resumed Mr. Brunell, "which leads me to think that I can point out the robber. Pray, at what time in the evening were you stopped?" "It was just getting to be dark," replied the traveler. "The time confirms my suspicions," said the landlord; and then he informed the traveler that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had of late been so very extravagant, that he, (the landlord,) had been surprised at it, and had determined to part with him, his conduct being very suspicious; that long before dark that night he had sent Jennings out to get a guinea changed for him; that the man had only come back since the arrival of the traveler, saying that he could not get change; and that, seeing Jennings to be in liquor, he had sent him off to bed determined to discharge him in the morning. Mr. Brunell continued to say, that when the guinea was brought back to him was not the same one he had sent out for change, there being on the returned one a mark, which he was very sure was not upon the other; but that he should probably have thought no more of the matter, Jennings having frequently had gold in his pocket of late, had not the people in the kitchen told him what the traveler had related respecting the robbery, and the circumstances of the guineas being marked. He (Mr. Brunell,) had not been present when this relation was made, and unluckily, before he heard of it from the people in the kitchen, he had paid away the guinea to a man who lived at a distance, and had now gone home. The circumstance, however, struck me so very strongly, that I could not refrain, as an honest man,

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

NO. 24.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

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Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

And She was a Widow.

A pale and pensive lady has just passed—she is clad in “the weeds of profoundest woe”—doubtless she is a widow.

A moment to imagine her history. Her whom she mourns had woed her in her girlhood. There is a fragrant nook, where a rivulet gurgles, which she never remembers save with tears, wherein love's blessed drama was performed by their fervid lips. They were wed at last—Months, perhaps years departed—and then the shadow fell. He blessed her amid the watches of the night, and in the morning went out with the stars. The earth is laden with such histories.

She was blithe and merry once. She loved the customs of society, and adhered with a sort of piety to the maxims of fashion. Gay and happy was the world in which she then dwelt. But it is changed now.

It is a mournful thing to carry a dead heart in a living bosom. It is a bitter thing for a lip used to dainties, to feed on ashes. It is a fearful thing for the living to know that their only treasure is hid in the still and mouldy grave—beautiful life linked to repulsive corruption.

Her desires are written upon her meek face. Its expression translates her unuttered yearnings. She longs to join in that distant and better country him who has gone before.

The welcome hour is nearer than she thinks. They shall soon lay her beside her buried idol. How lovely will be that dying smile, when the prayerful lips shall close at the touch of death's cold finger. God grant that the drooping lily of earth may become a fadeless amaranth in Heaven.

RELIGION.—There are some people in the world who are very religious when they think danger is high; but the moment it is passed they return again to their old tricks. We once heard of a man, a most inveterate sinner, while in a precarious situation upon a building he was helping to raise, found that he must fall and no help for it, “cried aloud,” with evident earnestness,

“Oh, Lord, have mercy on my soul, and be quicker'n lightning too.”

We expect he thought the twelfth hour had about come.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.—A very curious incident took place in the vicinity of Lyons, lately. A regiment of lanciers were returning to their barracks, during a rain, when the colonel, looking at his soldiers, remarked, amidst the fog, that all the lanciers of men were surrounded with a light of a blue color. It was electricity, and an immense danger threatened the whole regiment, when, with remarkable presence of mind he suddenly ordered all his soldiers to point their lances to the ground, and immediately, as by enchantment, terrible detonation took place—the electric fluid had disappeared into the ground. Fortunately the wood of the handle was not a conductor of electricity.

Hints on Manners.

NEVER enter a house with your shoes loaded with mud. Always remove your hat or cap from your head before entering a parlor.

Never rudely stare people in the face. But if you are conversing with any one, look him in the face with a cheerful, dignified, and respectable assurance. To stare idly or wildly at strangers, or any one, as though you had never seen a human face, is exceedingly impolite, and a mark of ill-breeding.

Be polite, modest, and respectful to every one. What is more unlovely and disgusting in conduct, than a mere stripping youth assuming an air of self importance and disrespect toward his fellows?

In going about the house, step lightly and quickly. Never walk with a heavy, dragging step.

Never go slip-shod, with your shoes untied, or down at the heel.

Never slam doors or window shutters. Be cautious and gentle in all your movements, as all polite and genteel boys and girls are.

Never be clownish. Some rude boys seem to pride themselves in low, vulgar tricks, antic gestures, foolish gesturing, and cant phrases, for the purpose of exciting laughter. Foolish persons may laugh at it, but persons of good common sense look upon such behavior with disgust.

By all means never get the habit of smoking or chewing tobacco. Some boys think that such a practice will make them men, or manly. This is a very foolish and mistaken idea—it makes loafers of them instead of men.—*Student.*

NEW MEXICAN AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN INDIANS.—We understand that Mr. Schoolcraft has obtained a full vocabulary of the language of the Pueblo Indians, who recently visited this city from the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. It is found to abound in monosyllables—trait not common, in its elementary forms, with our Western tribes. Vocalularies have also been obtained of the Arapahoes and Cheyenes; all of which will facilitate the understanding of the true history of these tribes.—*National Intelligencer.*

A trifling falsehood, a slight equivocation, a little maneuver, is often sufficient in a moment to extinguish the favorable opinion which we have had of a person; it seems even to change his features, his look, and gives quite another expression to his most insignificant actions and his simplest words.

Grace Greenwood records the fact, that in the English parish church, prayers, thanksgivings and appeals are made for and to “Her Most Gracious Majesty” more frequently, and with as much apparent reverence, as to the name of Christ.

No one can be happy without contentment.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN!—At the recent meeting of the American Board of Missions, it was stated that since 1789 the United States had sent the Indians in money \$35,274,577, in lands, \$71,041,723, making an aggregate of \$106,000,000. The wrongs suffered by the Indians, are not, therefore, unmended.

A diamond with some flaws is still more precious than a pebble that has none. I could not refrain, as an honest man,

The blowing down of a pine tree in the township of Nelson, (C. W.) has revealed the skeleton of a man of great stature, a stone image, two copper vessels, and some large sea shells.

The Deep, Deep Sea.

We have already stated that a diver has succeeded in reaching the wreck of the steamer *Atlantic*, sunk in Lake Erie in one hundred and fifty feet of water. The following interesting description of the means by which this extraordinary feat was accomplished, we take from the *Buffalo Commercial*:

"The marine armor consists of a perfectly air tight India rubber dress, topped by a copper helmet with a clear, thick plate of glass in front. The pipes which supply and exhaust the air, lead from the top of this helmet. The pumping requires much labor; four, and sometimes six men being employed upon it at the same time, and compelled to work hard at that. A great pressure of air is experienced by the diver upon his lungs, equal to 75 lbs. to the inch, and very few individuals could bear it for any length of time. When first going into the dress, the sensation of oppression is very overwhelming, but passes away in a very great measure after entering the water. When a depth of ten feet is reached in the descent, the dress becomes entirely emptied of air and collapsed to the body, causing a pressure all over the diver equal to the half of a ton weight, excepting as to the head, which is protected by the copper helmet. The difficulty in breathing now becomes great, and a painful sensation is experienced by the diver, the jaws becoming distended, and the head seemingly splitting. This continues until after descending another ten or twelve feet, when the pain is relieved, the diver feels comfortable, and experiences no further inconveniences. When about sixty feet below the surface, hundreds of the legitimate inhabitants of the water surround the diver, nibbling at their strange visitor as though he were "food for the fishes." After reaching 75 feet, all is perfectly dark—a black impenetrable darkness—and an electric flame plays around the inside of the helmet, caused by the friction of the pump. At about one hundred and sixty feet, the water is very cold, being in the present season within four or five degrees of freezing."

THE THIRD TRIAL.—An Irishman working at the Pottsville tunnel, on the B. & O. Railroad, last winter, went to the magazine for powder, with a firebrand to light his way. An explosion of the four kegs of powder therein destroyed the shanty, and he picked himself up, some one hundred and fifty feet down the hill, on which he started. He was but little bruised. A few weeks after he fell down the shaft, caught partially by a wall, sixteen feet from the surface, and then fell thirty feet more, receiving no injury but torn hands and a sprained ankle. Two weeks ago, a heavy shower broke away the dam at the mouth of the tunnel, and the water came in a flood. Part of the men escaped over the embankment, or bottom out of the tunnel, and others leaped into the bucket and were drawn up. Our unfortunate was too late to get in, but he seized the edge of the bucket with his hands, and swung up the dizzy heights, whirling in the darkness. His hands were knocked off by the bucket striking the rim of the shaft, and he fell a distance of one hundred and sixty feet, upon the jagged rocks of the tunnel's bottom, from which his mangled body was afterwards gathered and buried.—*Wheeling Gazette*.

HORRIBLE.—The Albion (Ind.) Observer says that on the 10th inst., a Mrs. Myers, residing in Jefferson Township, Ind., while her husband and sons were laboring at a distance, sent her younger children out of the house, and taking an axe, seated herself upon the floor and commenced chopping her head! In this fearful operation she was discovered by the children. Their cries alarmed the neighbors, who rushed to the spot and found the unfortunate woman writhing in her blood—the scalp and outer table of the skull literally cleaved to pieces! She had inflicted more than fifty ghastly wounds upon her head, rendering it a perfect mass of mutilated flesh, bones and scalp—detached fragments of which were scattered upon the floor; and yet, strange as it may seem, none of the blows had penetrated to the brain. Insanity is assigned as the cause of the act. She is not expected to recover.

HEALTH AT LAKE SUPERIOR.—The best physicians now generally recommend their patients afflicted with pulmonary complaints, instead of going South, to take a trip into a cool and dry climate, where the temperature is more equal than on the sea shore. A medical man writing from Rock Harbor, Lake Superior, says it is the country for those laboring under consumption, who are not too far gone with the disease. The air is so pure and dry that it imparts elasticity to the spirits, and infuses new vigor in the system. He has had the charge of a small community of 100 souls, and not one during the past winter has had a cough. From November to April not a drop of rain had fallen, and although the temperature is much lower than in the Atlantic States, the people do not suffer so much from the cold as they do there. The climate is moister and the temperature higher.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED IN ST. LOUIS.—The family of Mr. Anthony Menken, jeweler, consisting of Mr. Menken and his wife, their three children, their niece, Miss Kate Menken, with her brother, and a young lady, a visitor at the house, were recently poisoned by arsenic, of which they partook in soup which was served up for dinner. At the last accounts almost all the sufferers were in a fair way of recovery, with the exception of Mrs. Menken, whose situation was considered yet critical. The poison was put in the soup by a servant, whether accidentally or designedly is not explained.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION AND LIQUOR LAWS.—Legal opinions on liquor laws, having become very fashionable, we take the liberty of citing one which it is not new nor novel, was made by a very high tribunal, and has never been reversed. The United States Supreme Court several years ago, in the appeal from the Courts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, said: "If any State deemed the traffic in ardent spirits injurious to the people, tending to promote illness, vice, and debauchery, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent its restraint or even total prohibition."

A NEW QUIER.—At the camp meeting at Bethel last week, it was noticed that some "New Testaments" which were hawked about near the camp ground, sold rapidly especially to the unconverted; and it turned out that they were "earthly vessels" in the form of books, filled with liquor. Two persons who were engaged in the business were arrested, and fined \$10 and costs, each.—*Portland Advertiser*.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1852.

Farming Interests.

The Agricultural Fairs and Shows which the Agricultural community yearly hold in various parts of the country, contribute vastly more to the interests of the Farmer than people ordinarily suppose. The bringing together and comparing various products of the soil, operate as a stimulus and excite a laudable competition among the harty sons of toil. Before Shows and Fairs became common, there were no incentives to elevate and give prominence to Agricultural interests; the Farmer contented himself with plowing, sowing and reaping as his fathers did; he looked on his labor as the means by which he was to acquire competency after the manner of those who had gone before him. But it is not so now. Farmers have added science to labor; they no longer consider their calling one of menial drudgery, but one that is honorable and praiseworthy. They take a just pride in cultivating fields, in raising superior stock and exhibiting the fruits of their labor to the scrutiny of the public.

Thirty years ago, Farmers and Farmers were comparatively poor to what they now are. The value of a Farm was then estimated by its extent, now the quality of the land controls its value. A small Farm in a good state of cultivation now looks upon as preferable to one whose merits consist in its large number of acres. Farms have also increased in value, more than 25 per cent within the past ten years, owing to the improvements which have been made on them under scientific directions. Notwithstanding the produce of the West is poured into our markets, the Farming business of New England makes rapid advances in the road of prosperity. Our Farmers can deliver most of their produce in market better condition than that which comes a long distance over railroads and boats; they can also take advantage of favorable changes in the market sooner than their Western competitors.

The great mass of people are beginning to look upon Farmers and Farmers with a very different eye than they formerly did. They now look upon this branch of business as the keystone of all other business, and consider the Farmer as not only "lord of the soil," but the nerve and sinew of good government and good society. What has wrought this change? Why, the knowledge of the influence and capacities of the farming community, exhibited in Agricultural Shows and Fairs. This is the true secret of the whole matter. Our Farmers should understand it, and make the most of the advantages they enjoy.

We expect to see the time when it will be an custom among the Farmers to hold a Town Fair every year. This is already the practice in some places, but it has by no means become general. A State Fair does not excite so much interest as a County Fair, and in the same ratio is a Town Fair more important than that which comes a long distance over railroads and boats; they can also take advantage of favorable changes in the market sooner than their Western competitors.

IMPORTANT TO BE KNOWN, IF TRUE.—*Burns and Scalds.*—*Reese's Medical Gazette*, referring to the numerous cases of burns and scalds occasioned by steamboat explosions, bursting of spirit lamps, &c., and their frequent fatal termination, says that nearly all the sufferers might be preserved from a fatal result, were it not for mal-treatment. The application of cold water, lead water, molasses, oils, cotton, "pain extractors," &c., is denounced, and the very simple remedy of wheat flour is recommended instead. The editor says:

"Now, it ought to be prudently to the profession, and for humanity's sake to be known to the whole people, that in any case of burn or scald, however extensive, and in a moment of time, by sprinkling over the injured surface a thick layer of wheat flour by the hand, or what is better, by a dredging box. Every vestige of pain produced by such injuries is instantly removed, and the sufferer not only escapes the shock to the nervous system accompanying such fortune, but will generally fall into a quiet sleep the moment the atmospheric temperature is thus excluded from the wounds."

SHOCKING.—A negro woman, belonging to George M. Garrison, of Polk, Tenn., killed four of her children, by cutting their throats, while they were asleep, on Thursday night, the 2d ult., and then put an end to her existence by cutting her throat. Her master knows of no cause for the horrid act, unless it be that she heard him speak of selling her and two of her children, and keeping the others.

ELECTIONEERING FOR HIMSELF.—Gen. Scott is traveling in the Western States, and making speeches calculated to aid his chances for the Presidency. Gen. Scott is an excellent soldier, but, to tell the truth, he is a very vain man.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The case of Ann M. Clark, who sued the city of Boston for \$20,000 damages sustained by her falling into a cellar way, resulted in a verdict of \$8,500 damages in her favor.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.—On the 21st ult., about two hundred feet of bridge at Indianapolis, Ind., fell. There was a large number of hands upon it, and two or three are missing. Five or six have been dangerously hurt; three of them cannot recover.

TERRIBLE FATALITY.—The *Milwaukee News* of the 20th inst. says that nearly the entire population of Melville, Grant county, has been swept away by either the cholera or ship fever. In one family six, and in another the majority of the members have died. The disease was communicated to the place by a company of emigrants who passed through the county.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Mr. McKie of Troy, N. Y., was robbed at the Weddell House, in Cleveland, O., on the 23d ult., of \$18,000, which he had with him for the purpose of buying wool.

Cattle Show and Fair at Springfield.

The annual exhibition commenced on Wednesday. Yale's Mammoth tent was pitched at the corner of Main and Pynchon streets, where were exhibited vegetables, fruit, mechanical instruments, agricultural tools, butter, cheese, specimens of needle work, &c.

The tent show, was, on the whole, a fair exhibition, and one that did credit to the various branches of labor there represented. There were 234 entries of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, quinces, &c. Mrs. B. Whitman of Westfield, exhibited a silk bed spread containing 9,665 pieces. There were 19 entries of butter, 7 of cheese, 17 of bread, 27 of carpets, rugs, woolen and cotton cloth, 55 mechanical arts, 17 of paintings, daguerreotypes, &c., and 6 of honey.

There was an ordinary exhibition of cattle, but none very remarkable were on the ground. There were 50 entries of oxen and steers, 20 of cows, 34 of heifers and 22 of bulls. East Longmeadow furnished the largest string exhibited among the town teams.

The trial of draft oxen took place in the afternoon, on State street. A cart containing pig iron, the whole weighing upwards of 5,300 lbs., was drawn a certain distance up and down the hill, showing the different manner, in which different cattle were trained to draw loads.

The exhibition of fowls was meager.—Last year there were 500 fowls exhibited; this year only 35 entries were made.

On Thursday Springfield was brim full of people, who had gathered to see the balloon ascension, more than to witness the Cattle Show. The Show of Horses was exceedingly good. There were 85 entries. After the Show of Horses had taken place, a procession was formed, which marched to Washington Hall, where a dinner was served up in good shape by Mr. Cooley, of Cooley's Hotel. At the close of the dinner, Wm. S. King, editor of the Journal of Agriculture, at Boston, made some interesting remarks, which were attentively listened to. Geo. N. Briggs of Pittsfield, and Mr. Nash of Amherst, followed in brief but interesting speeches.

The balloon ascension took place a little after four o'clock. Mons. Petin, accompanied by an assistant, went up in a boat attached to the huge bag of gas that loomed up like a great red beet 100 feet in the air. The whole affair went off in grand style, and to the satisfaction of the thousands present. After rising several thousand feet, the balloon took a southerly direction, and when last heard from, on that evening, was making its way towards New York. It was seen in many towns around Springfield, and as far north as Belchertown. It was distinctly seen in this town and Wilbraham.

IMPORTANT TO BE KNOWN, IF TRUE.—Burns and Scalds.—*Reese's Medical Gazette*, referring to the numerous cases of burns and scalds occasioned by steamboat explosions, bursting of spirit lamps, &c., and their frequent fatal termination, says that nearly all the sufferers might be preserved from a fatal result, were it not for mal-treatment. The application of cold water, lead water, molasses, oils, cotton, "pain extractors," &c., is denounced, and the very simple remedy of wheat flour is recommended instead. The editor says:

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A FAST STEAMSHIP.—D. S. Brown, in England, announces that he has invented a ship to reach America in forty-eight hours. His theory is by making the bottom in the form of two inclined planes united upwards, to throw the hull of the vessel upon the surface, and by constructing the hull of lighter materials, in geometric shape, he hopes to give to a steamship the velocity of a railroad locomotive.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CHASE.—Right Rev. Bishop Chase died at his residence in the State of Illinois on Monday the 20th ult., from the effect of an injury received some time since by a fall from his carriage. The deceased was the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Illinois, and Senior Bishop of that Church in the United States.

PHILANTHROPY.—A Southern slaveholder offers to emancipate his slaves, to the number of sixty or seventy, on condition that the Massachusetts Colonization Society will furnish funds to transport them to Liberia. These people could be sold for \$30,000, and constitute the bulk of their master's possessions. The Society have pledged, or in the treasury, \$120,000, and appeal to the friends of the colored man for \$900 in addition for the above object.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement of GLIDEN & WILLIAMS' LINE OF PACKETS in today's paper. The promptness with which they sail—the excellent fare provided, and the kind attention paid to passengers, has rendered this line justly popular.

THREE ITEMS IN ONE.—Two men were shot on the railroad near Charleston, S. C., on the 22d. There were four deaths by the yellow fever in that city on Saturday and Sunday, and five on Monday. A contract has been made to construct the railroad proposed from Nova Scotia to the United States.

IS IT TRUE?—The story is current in the city, that a gentleman not unknown in business circles is living on a cracker a day, by the direction of the spirits, and that he is so feeble as to be hardly able to walk. We should be sorry to believe that any sane man would be so pitifully deluded.—*Springfield Republican*.

MAINE ON THE MAINE LAW.—The Gardner Fountain classes the new Legislature of Maine on the Liquor Law, as follows: SENATE—For the Law, nineteen; Against it, two. HOUSE—For the Law, Eighty-four; Against it, Twenty-two, and some twenty or thirty not definitely heard from.

FANNY FERN.—The *New York Musical World* announces that Fanny has been engaged to write exclusively for that paper. Fanny, we believe, is a sister of the editor of the *Musical World*, and of N. P. Willis, one of the editors of the *Home Journal*. She has been noted of late as a correspondent of the *Olive Branch*, and a woman of mark—quaint, smart and clever.—*Transcript*.

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

At Springfield, on Wednesday, Sheldon Webster was arraigned for a third violation of the liquor law. If proved against him, it will subject him to imprisonment. Several of the shop-groceries fronting the depot were searched and liquor seized in two of them.—The New England House was also searched and liquor found there.

Several barrels of liquor were seized at the depot in Holyoke, but a freight train took them away, despite the protestations of the officer. The officer subsequently seized some barrels of flour, because it was intimated that they contained liquor.

Three thousand dollars' worth of liquor is in custody in Rhode Island, under the Maine law, and has been ordered destroyed; but Wm. H. Green of New York claims to own the liquor, and has commenced proceedings in the U. S. Courts to get possession of it. This is the largest seizure ever made, and therefore makes it an object for the owner to test the law in the U. S. Court. This is the first case so carried up.

BURIED ALIVE.—An Irishman, who was supposed to have died suddenly on the railroad, was buried at Wheeling on Tuesday. Those who attended the funeral, after lowering the coffin into the grave, returned to their homes, leaving a man to fill up the grave. It appears that after throwing in a few shovels full of earth, he was alarmed by a singular noise as of kicking and struggling in the coffin, so that he ran away. Coming up with Mr. Fitzsimmons, he told what he had heard, and both immediately returned, raised and opened the coffin, and found the man buried on his face, and his person warm. The Gazette says that if the coffin had been opened when the communion was first heard, the man might have been saved, and that he died solely from suffocation.

LAW AT LANCASTER.—At Lancaster, Pa., paper says the celebrated aviator, John Wise, has recently made his one hundred and fifth ascension at Cleveland, Ohio, during the State Agricultural Fair. He is now preparing his mammoth balloon, Hercules, for the purpose of testing the practicability of an aerial voyage across the Atlantic. Several gentlemen of New-York and Philadelphia have raised the sum of \$1,000 to defray the expenses of an experiment trip from St. Louis to Philadelphia or New-York. The voyage, it is said, can be accomplished in 15 hours. It will soon be attempted.

STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.—A large walnut tree, standing on the premises of Mr. Amos M. Johnson, of Southbury, during the past season, has had the appearance of dying—so much so that no life could be seen, except in one of the smallest limbs, growing near the base. During the early part of the season this limb put forth its blossoms, and now hangs loaded with nuts. And what is the strangest part of the story, the remaining portion of the tree has lately commenced showing signs of returning to life, and as it just awaked from its winter's sleep, is now budding and blossoming as if in May!—*New Haven Courier*.

NEW INVENTION.—An ingenious mechanic of Nashua, N. H., has invented a new method of circular saws without an arbor. With a saw arranged as be is, a four foot saw will cut a board three and one-half feet wide, while as now arranged, a four foot saw will hardly cut one and one-half feet. It is also arranged so that it will cut when the carriage is going either way, and will, at the same time, saw nearly twice as fast.

A FAST STEAMSHIP.—D. S. Brown, in England, announces that he has invented a ship to reach America in forty-eight hours. His theory is by making the bottom in the form of two inclined planes united upwards, to throw the hull of the vessel upon the surface, and by constructing the hull of lighter materials, in geometric shape, he hopes to give to a steamship the velocity of a railroad locomotive.

TAXE NOTICE.—Stripes whether on a lady's dress, or on the walls of a room, always give the effect of height; consequently a low room is much improved by being hung with striped paper. The effect is produced by a wavy stripe as well as straight one; as curved lines are the most graceful, they should generally be preferred.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Saturday last says:—Already this week there have been eight cases of murder, homicide, or deadly assault, in this city, by the knife, the pistol, or brutal violence, and three of the sufferers are already dead! A gentleman was twice fired at Broadway, yesterday morning, at four o'clock, and the bone of his arm was badly shattered.

LOOK OUT FOR ALTERED BILLS.—\$10 and \$20 of the Hamilton Bank, Seaford, R. I., worthless; altered to the Hamilton Bank, Boston, Mass.; have just been put in circulation.

Look out for counterfeit \$2 bills, on the Bank of Burlington, Vt.; they are a fac-simile of the genuine; the engraving coarse; the general appearance of the bill is good.

THE GRAPE BLIGHT.—The disease prevails very extensively in Greece and the Ionian Islands. In Corinth the yield this year will only reach 13,000,000 lbs., instead of 62,000,000 lbs., as heretofore; and that of the Ionian Islands will be 10,000,000 lbs., instead of 35,000,000. The prevalence of this blight will materially affect the price of currants, raisins and wine.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR AN ASSAULT.—In the Supreme Judicial Court on Thursday, David Morgan, Esq., of East Boston, recovered the sum of \$2250 against Henry D. Gardner, for an assault and battery committed upon him at his office in December last.

FANNY FERN.—The *New York Musical World* announces that Fanny has been engaged to write exclusively for that paper. Fanny, we believe, is a sister of the editor of the *Musical World*, and of N. P. Willis, one of the editors of the *Home Journal*. She has been noted of late as a correspondent of the *Olive Branch*, and a woman of mark—quaint, smart and clever.—*Transcript*.

WHAT GOOD THE NEW LIQUOR LAW DOES.

To those who ask what good has been accomplished by the New Liquor Law we would refer them to the following report of the City Marshal of Lowell:

"The whole number of convicts to the watch house for drunkenness for two months ending Sept. 22, 1851, was 110; whole number of persons reported at watch-house as having been intoxicated, but who were not arrested, during the same period, was 235.—For the two months ending Sept. 22, 1852, the whole number of convicts was 41; whole number reported intoxicated, but not arrested, 66. This makes the number of convicts during those two months, last year, over this, *sixty-nine*; number reported drunk but not arrested, during that period last year, over this, *one hundred and eighty-nine*.

"During these two months of last year there were two hundred and twenty-seven places in Lowell where intoxicating liquors were openly sold; this year, none.

THE LINE OF BATTLE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

The ship, which cost the nation \$800,000, built at Philadelphia in 1835, is now lying at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and has recently been converted into a hall-room for the entertainment of the officers on that station.

"She is the largest ship in the American Navy, and the most costly. She carries 140 guns, and the only voyage she ever made was from Philadelphia to Norfolk. A correspondent of the *Utica Gazette*, in writing from Norfolk, Sept. 10, speaks of the ship as follows: The narrow inlet, which is her present quarters, not allowing her to swing with her anchor with the tide, and exposing constantly the same side to the sun, her timbers have decayed, and would require an immense outlay to replace. The ship has formed bars around her, the oysters have taken up their beds beside her and fastened her to the bottom, and if she ever moves again, it will be done by carrying the country with her.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN DEMARIA.—A letter in the New York Express, dated Georgetown, (Demar.) Sept. 2:

"The mania for gold hunting is at its highest pitch of excitement here. On the confines of Venezuela, gold dust, and lumps as large

THE MUSICAL WORLD & TIMES, for Saturday, Sept. 25th, contains an unusual variety of useful and interesting matter; among which are **No. 4** of the Editors' "Musical studies for the million;" a letter from Barnes in relation to the money that he and Jenny Lind made; an interesting account of church music in Holland, by Lowell Mason; a letter from Paris about Madame Sontag's astonishing feats of vocalism, with specimens of song of the chromatic impossibilities that she surmounts; four pages of choice Vocal and Instrumental Music; Musical Reviews and Musical News, and an excellent selection of very readable miscellaneous articles. *The Musical World & Times* is published every Saturday, 257 Broadway, New York, for \$3 a year in advance—two copies \$5; five copies \$10. The music it yearly gives would alone cost \$25, if purchased at the stores; and its Musical instruction, Criticism and General Miscellany are exceedingly valuable. To give additional spice and variety to their journal, the publishers have secured the exclusive services of the celebrated anonymous writer so widely known as **FANNY FERN**, whose very readable articles have created such a stir in literary circles, and have been copied far and wide. Fanny is to have an article in the next number of *The Musical World & Times*, which will doubtless be something very superior; and as a new volume has just commenced, now is the time to subscribe. Can't some of our musical folks get up a few clubs for *The Musical World & Times*? Try—Address Dyer & Willis, 257 Broadway, New York.

OCTOBER.

October, cool, sober October, the saddest month in the year, has arrived. The sun has already turned the nuptial side of his face towards us, and the days, though pleasant, partake of a quiet lassitude peculiar to this period of the year. The crisp frost has nipped the tender plants, flowers have faded, birds of summer have gone, and the great amphitheatre of Nature begins to wear a dreary aspect. Soon the leaves will fall, and all that was lately so green and full of life, in the vegetable kingdom, will sink into a winter grave.

MAN SHOT.—A fatal affray occurred at Natchezes Louisiana, a few days since, in which Mr. James L. Houghting was shot by Thomas Ryan. Houghting died a few hours afterward. The difficulty it is said to have originated in the settlement of an account. Ryan has escaped. A reward of \$250 is offered for his apprehension.

THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE states that the trustees of Mount Auburn are about to erect a tower sixty-two feet in height on the top of the highest hill in Mount Auburn, which will enable visitors to view the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The Republic learns that the number of visitors to the Monument, from the first of August, 1850, to the 20th, of September, 1852, was eleven thousand four hundred and eleven, and the amount contributed by them \$4500 24. It would appear, from the above statement, that the Monument is an object of interest to all visitors as it should be to people throughout the Union.

A LETTER from California says: "A man from Illinois has just arrived from Independence, having driven the entire distance, two thousand turkeys, all half and hearty. They cost him about fifty cents a piece in the States, and the cost of feeding them was nothing; they fed themselves. He has been offered eight dollars apiece."

HOGS AND CATTLE.—Returns from twenty-five counties of Ohio give the aggregate number of cattle this year at 406,495, and the number of hogs 455,688. The same counties last year contained 422,806 cattle, and 563,854 hogs.

A SURVEY of the Holy Land has been made by Lieut. Van de Velde, formerly of the Royal Dutch Navy. He has made many very interesting observations.

LOTS OF FOLKS.—A train of fifty two cars left Cleveland, Ohio, for Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday evening last, and carried over five thousand passengers.

A VARIETY.—There are now six Presidential candidates in the field; viz., Gen. Pierce, Gen. Scott, Daniel Webster, John P. Hale, George M. Troup, and Wm. Goodell.

JUSTICE AT WORK.—The Grand Jury of Westchester County, N. Y., have found another indictment against the officers and the owners of the Henry Clay for manslaughter in the first degree.

AT THE LATE MEETING of the American Board, a novel entertainment was afforded by the singing of the Doxology in eight different languages at the same time by returned missionaries.

COMMITTED.—The Governor and Council have committed the sentence of Thomas Davis, convicted of the murder of his sister in Boston, Mrs. Van Wagner, to imprisonment for life.

BONY FOUND.—Upon opening a large power press bale of cotton at Cincinnati the other day, a dead negro boy was found in it, pressed to the thinness of a four inch plank.

MARRIED.—The French Minister, the Count de Sartiges, was married at Newport on the 21st, to Miss Anna D., daughter of the late Charles Thordike Esq., of Boston.

JOHN VANDERLYN.—An American artist, died on Thursday night, at Kingston, N. Y., at the advanced age of 76. He was awarded a medal by Napoleon, for his Marquis.

LADIES FAIR.—The Ladies of the West Brookfield Cong. Society had a fair recently in the Vestry of their Church. The receipts of the evening amounted to about \$100, which is to be appropriated to the repairing of the Church.

LOCAL MATTERS.

INSTALLATION.—The public recognition of the Palmer Baptist Church and its Pastor, Rev. S. A. Collins, took place on Wednesday the 29th ult. The following was the order of exercises:

Invocation by Rev. F. L. Batchelder, East Longmeadow. Reading the Scriptures by S. W. Marston, East Brookfield. Prayer by Rev. A. L. Robinson, Wales. Sermon by Dr. Neale, Boston. Prayer of Recognition of Church, by Rev. A. Parker, Sturbridge. Hand of Fellowship to the Church, by Rev. Mr. Shepardson of Petersham. Prayer of Recognition of Pastor, by Rev. E. A. Cummings, Amherst. Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, Monson. Hand of Fellowship to the Pastor, Rev. J. Rockwood, Belchertown. Charge to the Charge, Rev. A. Fitts, Ashland. Concluding Prayer, Rev. A. Bullard, Ware. Benediction by the Pastor.

These exercises, interpersed with excellent singing, were of a deeply interesting character. The sermon by Dr. Neale from Rom. 15:29—"And I am sure that, when I come unto you, I shall come in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ,"—was able and timely.

The church now numbers 28 members, and at present worships in Union Hall.

POLICE.—On Tuesday Thomas and Michael Cusay were brought before Justice Barlow, for an assault upon Alvin Hastings, but were discharged. The same day, Patrick McCarroll and Owen Airly were tried before Justice Collins for an aggravated assault upon Alvin Hastings. It appeared that they, in company with several other Irishmen, visited Mr. Hastings' orchard last Sunday, and on hearing off them attacked him and gave him a severe beating. One of them struck Mr. H. on the head with a large stone which laid him senseless. Carroll was fined \$10 and costs, and Airly \$3 and costs.

We learn from Mr. Wallace, that Mr. Holloman, a member of the Governor's Council, Mr. Wilder, State Auditor, and Mr. Munro, Superintendent of Alien Passengers, together with one of the Alias House Commissioners, will be here to-day to examine the grounds on the State farm, with reference to future operations on the Alias House.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Jencks, of Three Rivers, while drawing some carts on the Amherst & Belchertown R. R. last Thursday, was crushed badly between two carts that it is thought he will die.

FLOWERY.—A barrel of flour fell out of a teamster's wagon on Thursday and, the head coming out, the gutter received the contents.

MODERN DISPATCH.

The fact that "displate" is the life and soul of business" grew into a proverb long before we were born. But the dispatch of that day was very different from the go-aheadiness of this. Then lightning had not been put upon the wires nor steam upon the rail. Now the restless power of the steam engine, combined with the progressive swiftness of the electric telegraph, seems the governing principle of business enterprise, and some of our intelligent and ambitious tradesmen move forward, in the path of celebrity and of fortune, with the directness of a locomotive, and the rapidity of lightning! We will cite a case in point.

Some few days before our late Grand Fireman's Celebration, a committee from the Eagle Company on the Hill, were appointed to ascertain if it were possible to get up a uniform previous to the Celebration. After making some inquiries it was almost given up, as it was said and believed that it would be an impossibility to get out so many garments in such a short space of time. But the committee resolved to try, and calling on Mr. HAYNES, the clothier, made known their business and the number of uniforms, which they thought would be about fifty, and the very few days that remained to manufacture them in. Mr. H. remarked that there was plenty of time, and would be happy to do them. After commencing them, and the time being nearly half passed, the committee informed him that there were about twenty more that would like uniforms if they could get them. "Certainly" says Mr. H.—and the 70 uniforms were ready. Another committee called to learn where they could get a uniform manufactured—satisfied he could not do it. But Mr. H. told them he should be happy to do them; and on Friday last the general exclamation and almost the only one was, "What a splendid uniform, what an excellent fit, and what good taste." There was nothing so neat and tasty as were the uniforms manufactured by HAYNES & CO.

We chronicle these things with a great deal of pride. Messrs. HAYNES & CO. have by their own industry and perseverance built up a trade within the last three years that would astonish almost any one not intimately acquainted with their business, and their establishment is now second to none in New England, either in point of attraction, assortment, or amount of business.

They keep a very large force in their manufacturing department, and their extensive business allows them to take every advantage of the market in the purchase of Fancy Goods, and by manufacturing their own Clothing they are enabled to get up all the new styles of Fancy Goods at much less prices and much better made than if they purchased Ready made. Thus they are constantly getting out some new novelties that are confined to their establishment exclusively.

The manner these gentlemen have taken to secure such a trade is worthy of all commendation. They never allow themselves to sell an inferior article and always sell for just as small a profit as possible—believing that their customers can appreciate their bargains, they never allow a customer to retain an article that does not suit, but always refund the money. Such a course as this, must, as it has done, give them the entire confidence of the community.—Spring Rep.

MAN KILLED.—On Sunday, while a party of laborers in the employ of the Lowell Railroad Co., were at work laying a bank wall in the Corporation land by the side of the Railroad, by the side of the Railroad at Lowell, and hoisting a heavy stone, the foot of the derrick slipped, precipitating an Irishman some 8 feet down the bank, and a mass of stone, &c., following, he was crushed and instantly killed.

BURST TO DEATH.—Mrs. Margaret Ford, 70 years old, was buried to death on Saturday last. She resided two miles from Troy, N. Y., near the line of the town of Brunswick. It is supposed that her clothes caught fire from her pipe. She was alone in the house at the time of the occurrence.

YOUNG FORGEON.—A lad of about 19 years of age, named Charles Henry Wood, alias Hunt, said to belong to North Adams, Mass., was arrested in New York of Tuesday, in the act of presenting a forged check for \$7000 on the Seventh Ward Bank.

DISTILLERIES AND CHURCHES.—The Secretary of the Fayette County Bible Society, in Ohio, reporting the annual meeting of that society, says: "Thirty-five years ago we had thirty distilleries in our country and no church; we have now thirty churches and no distillery."

The church now numbers 28 members, and at present worships in Union Hall.

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WE are happy to announce that our New Store will be completed and opened on Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

We have the most spacious, best lighted and furnished Sales Room to be found in Western Massachusetts, erected on the grounds of the old HAMPTON HOUSE, corner Main and Court sts., to be called the

HAMPDEN COUNTY SAVINGS STORE!

ROCKWOOD & CO., PROPRIETORS.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Fire Insurance.

The Subscriber is Agent for several Fire Insurance Companies, and will take risks on nearly all kinds of property on favorable terms.

The advantage of effecting insurance on property through *local agents* must be evident to every person acquainted with the regulations of Insurance Companies.

Apply to the Counting Room of the Journal Office.

G. M. FISK.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

IMPORTANT DISSECTORS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's *Pepsi, the true Digestive Fluid*, or *Gastric Juice*, prepared from Remnet, or the Fourth Stomach of the *ox*, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. *Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Debility*, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, which laid him senseless. Carroll was fined \$10 and costs, and Airly \$3 and costs.

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PALMER JOURNAL.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

You know my opinion of female society, without it we should degenerate into brutes. This applies with tenfold force, to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man makes a shift (a poor one, I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some amiable woman whose image may occupy his heart, and guard him from the pollutions that beset it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Pinero did her wedding gown, for qualities that will "wear well." One thing at least, is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasures. A Newton, or a mere scholar, may find enjoyment in study; a man of literary tastes can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend and children around him, to cherish and support the dreariness of age.

Familial Affection.

As a father considers the little services his children do to him, not so much with regard to the value of these services, or of the advantages which he finds from them as of the affection which they express in their little attempts and offers to serve them; so our Heavenly Father considers more our hearts and affections than the things themselves which we have done, or indeed can do; of which he stands in no need, but accepts of them as demonstrations of our love and duty. Thus all we have done with sincere mind for his honor, either in private or in public, will be put to our account, and will be separated from its gross. The imperfections will be forgiven, and what was good in us, or our actions, will be valued and rewarded, not according to the thing itself, but to the infinite bounty and goodness of Him with whom we have to do.—*Bishop Burnet.*

Blind to his own Interest.

A Cincinnati paper tells the following capital anecdote, the jest of which is a little old but is funny enough, we think to provoke a second laugh from the reader;

One of Health's sparkling wagons, used to dampen the streets of our city by water from a large reservoir containing several horseheads, and was proceeding slowly down Fourth street, engaged in the laudable task of flinging the dust when the attention of a raw Hoosier was attracted towards the singular looking vehicle.

"Hullo, stranger," said he addressing himself quite audibly to the driver, "you're losing all your water there!"

No answer was made by the person addressed.

"I say, old hoss," said the Hoosier, "you are losing your water right smart thar, I tell you, I'll be dog on'd if your old tub won't be dry next you know."

The driver was still silent. The stranger again addressed John;

"Look here, you fool, don't you see that somethin's broke loose with your old eister on wheels, and that all o' your water is leakin' out?"

Still the driver was silent, and the Hoosier turned away in disgust, saying:

"I allow that feller is a little the biggest fool I ever see, but if he is so blind to his own interest as to throw away his labor in that way, let him do it and be d—d."

BUSINESS AND PUBLICITY.

No one will dispute that notoriety is one of the most important elements of success in business.

It is through the Press only that this can be thoroughly attained.

Fortunes are accumulated in a few years by those who have the intelligence and tact to avail themselves of this power, greater than men seeking success through years of unaided application have hitherto dreamed of.

The vast benefits resulting from systematic and continuous advertising are only beginning to be understood. It is not pretended that all must, as a matter of course, acquire wealth by such means, but it has been demonstrated that the merchant who has a well selected stock and deals uprightly, the manufacturer whose goods are as cheap, quality considered, as any in market, or the mechanic who is skillful and punctual, may increase his business at pleasure, in proportion to the energy and means he employs in gaining publicity.

Then why do not all advertise? Because business men are only beginning to realize its importance. Still the amount of advertising seen in the columns of the journals has doubled within five years, and will double again in five more. Those who still hang back will see their younger and more energetic rivals outstripping them. There is no use in contending against the spirit of the age. If they won't jump into the cars and pay their fare they must be left behind to travel on foot.

PLEASURES OF CONTENTMENT.—I have a rich neighbor who is always so busy that he has no leisure to laugh; the whole business of his life is to get money, that he may still get more and more money. He is still drudging on, saying that Solomon says, "The diligent hand maketh rich." And it is true, indeed; but he considers not that it is not in the power of riches to make a man happy, for it was wisely said by a man of great observation, "That there may be as many miseries layed on riches, as on the life of them." We see but the outside of the rich man's happiness; a few consider him to be like the silk-worm, that, when she seems to play, is at the very same time spinning her own bowels, and consuming herself. And this many rich men do—loading themselves with corroding cares, to keep what they have already got. Let us, therefore, be thankful for health and competence, and above all, for a quiet conscience.—*Isaac Walton.*

POETRY.

The Harvest Hymn.

God of the rolling year! to Thee
Our songs shall rise—whose bounty pours
In many a goodly gift, with free
And liberal hand our autumn stores;
No firstlings of our stock we slay,
No soaring clouds of incense rise—
But on the hallowed shrine we lay,
Our grateful hearts in sacrifice.

Bone on the breath, the lap of Spring,
Was heaped with many a blooming flower;
And smiling summer joyed to bring
The sunshine and the gentle shower,
And Autumn's rich luxuriance now,
The ripening seed—the bursting shell,
The golden sheaf, and laden bough,
The fullness of thy bounties tell.

No mortal throng, in princely dome,
Here wait a titled lord's behest,
But many a fair and peaceful home;
Heavenly dove thy peaceful dove a guest;
No groves of pain its fields adorn—
No myrtle shades or orange boughs—
But rustling meads of golden corn,
And fields of waving grain are ours.

Safe is thy care the landscape o'er,
Our flocks and herds securely stray;
No tyrannic master claims our store—
No ruthless robber rends away.
No fierce volcano's withering shower—
No fell simon with poisonous breath—
Nor burning suns, with baleful power,
Awake the fiery plagues of death.

And here shall rise our song to Thee,
Where lengthened vales and pastures lie,
And streams go singing wild and free,
Beneath a blue and smiling sky,
Where ne'er was reared a mortal throne,
Where crowned oppressors never trod,
Here—at the throne of heaven alone,
Shall man in reverence bow to God.

The Poor Man's Book.

BY GHO. W. BUNYAN.

The winds have blown the smoke away—
Cold is the forge and hushed the mill;
The toil-worn cottar rests to-day—
Traffic is mute and labor still.

The unharnessed horse feeds on the green,
The laboring ox rests in the shade;
A-holy calm pervades the scene,
And beauty smiles from hill and glade.

The modest flowers that light the clod,
Like drops of sunshine from the sky,
Bow their sweet heads and worship God,
And send their fragrant praise on high.

Beneath his fig-tree and his vine,
Beside the lowly cottage door,
The poor man reads the precious line
Of promise to the humble poor.

The Bible is the poor man's law,
A blessed boon to mortals given;
A ladder such as Jacob saw,
With angels coming down from heaven.

Foreign Intelligence.

Mdm. Poitevin, who, with her husband, gained considerable celebrity in ballooning at Paris, is alternately terrifying and delighting the Londoners by her feats in aeronautics. Mademoiselle has already ascended into the clouds, mounted on a pony, and seated on a bull, and on Monday, 6th, came down safely in a parachute from the altitude of a mile.

A letter to *The Times*, states, in one small burying ground in a densely populated neighborhood of Portland town and St. John's Wood, London, from 2,000 to 4,000 corpses are buried annually, the whole soil being one festering mass of corruption. Horrible!

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Anstrum End, Brussels has addressed an energetic note to the Belgian Government, respecting the difficulties offered to Hayau at Brussels.

Six Catholic Missionaries sailed from Bordeaux on the 29th ult. for the East. Five are for Hindostan and one for Thibet.

The Minister of War has given notice that in all future agreements made with contractors by the French War Department, any working on Sundays or holidays will be prohibited.

The *Venice Lloyds* states that the marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess of Nassau has been postponed by advice of her physicians, and will certainly take place, the only difference in the original programme being that the proclamation of the Empire will precede instead of follow the nuptials. The *Lloyd's* states positively that it has been resolved to convoke the French Senate to obtain the decision of the people on the question of the Empire before the end of the year.

Elihu Burritt has just arrived at Paris, on his peace mission.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building.

April 1, 1852.

T. C. LEONARD, Atg.

DEALER IN

Foreign & American Marble,

PALMER, MASS.

Shop about half a mile East of Palmer

Monuments, Tombs and Table Tops,

Tombs, Monuments and Table Tops,

done at short notice.

Palmer, Feb 21, 1852.

154.

S. W. CONE,

DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic Marble,

WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all de-

scriptions constantly on hand or made to order.

All orders promptly attended.

154.

H. F. MILLER,

DEALER IN

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Shop in Barton's Block,

MONSON, MASS.

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THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDON M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.

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Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway, Bondsdale, A. R. Murdoch, Belchertown, H. A. Longley, Collins Depot, W. Collins, Calking Mill, D. A. Calkins, Monson, T. F. Packard, Monson, South Factories, Wm. Converse, Monson, North Factories, F. S. Smith, Wales, J. C. Royce, Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting, Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse, Warren, Wm. H. Sessions and T. R. Knight, Holland, La. Breard, E. Harvey, Travelling Agent.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8, 49, A. M., 1,40, 2, 49, 9, 10, P. M.

"New York, 10, 44, 11, 15, A. M. and 6, 29, P. M.

"Albany, 11, 15, A. M. 8, 2, P. M.

"The 10, 44, A. M. and 1, 40, 6, 29, 9, 10, P. M.

train do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. M.—West at 3, 20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6, 45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5, 45; 10, 45 A. M. and 2, 40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9, 1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8, 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW CARPET, OR, TIME IS MONEY.

BY MRS. S. P. DOUGHTY.

"Our carpet is really very shabby; do you not think we could afford a new one this spring?" asked Mrs. Brown of her husband, as they sat at their early breakfast.

"Perhaps so," was the somewhat doubtful reply; for Mr. Brown's income was by no means large, and there were many depending upon him for support.

"I should not have to ask you for the money," rejoined Mrs. Brown, "for I have the price of a good carpet laid by from the profits of my vest making; but I thought that it might be necessary to take it for other things."

"Oh no!" was the more animated reply. "If you have the money by you, get the carpet by all means. I was only doubtful whether I could advance so much just now. It is but right that you should make what use you please of your own earnings."

"I like to expend them in making things a little more comfortable than we could otherwise afford to have them," said his wife, affectionately. "I do not intend to pay a high price for our carpet, but I will have a good article. By-and-by, when baby is sleeping, I will run into neighbor Reed's, and ask her advice. She makes the greatest bargains of any person I ever saw."

"Very well; manage it as you think best," returned Mr. Brown, as he rose from the table to go to his daily occupation; but if you are going to seek for a good bargain, look out that you do not lose more than you gain." With this short piece of advice and a cheerful "good morning," the husband took his departure, and Mrs. Brown turned her attention to various domestic and motherly duties. She was a busy little woman; and in less time than you would imagine possible, the elder children were prepared for school, the house set to rights, and the baby laid in his cradle for a noon's nap. Then, instead of seating herself at her usual employment of vest making, she gave the little one in charge to Susan, a faithful girl of fourteen, who was at this time her only assistant, and hastily tying on her bonnet, proceeded to Mrs. Reed's, who was one of her nearest neighbors.

Her visit was at a most opportune moment. Only the day before, Mrs. Reed had purchased at auction a carpet, which, in her opinion, rivaled in cheapness any ever before heard of, and as her friend entered, she was engaged in spreading it upon the floor that she might better inspect the richness of its colors and firmness of its texture.

Of course the sight of this most excellent bargain was very strengthening to Mrs. Brown's resolution to purchase her carpet at auction, and she at once explained the object of her visit.

Mrs. Reed was delighted. Nothing suited her better than to attend auctions; and when all her own wants were supplied, she was always ready to go with an inexperienced friend.

"By all means get what you want at auction," she exclaimed. "It will cost you but half-price, and will be very nearly as good as new. Let me think. There is to be a large sale in the southern part of the city to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock. How will that suit you? Very probably you will make a good bargain there. I will go with you, as you are unused to such things."

"You are very kind," replied Mrs. Brown, hesitatingly, and then added; "I

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

NO. 25.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

How to acquire High Health.

Walker, in his "Original," lays down the following rules for attaining high health. They are worth remembering, particularly his advice to wives and husbands.

"My little fellow, has your father a grindstone?"

"Yes, sir."

"You're a fine little fellow—will you let me grind my axe upon it?"

Pleased with the compliment of "fine little fellow," I answered:

"Oh, yes, sir! it's down in the shop."

"And will you, my little man, tapping me on the head, 'get me a little hot water?'

How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full.

"How old are you—what is your name?"

I am sure you are one of the finest lads that I ever saw—will you just turn a few minutes?

Ticked with his flattery, like a fool, I

went to work, and bitterly did I rue the

day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death.

The school bell rang, and I could not get

away; my hands were blistered and it

was not half ground. At length, however,

the axe was sharpened, and the man

turned to me with:

"Now, you little rascal, you have play-

ed the truant—scold to school or you'll

pay it."

Alas, thought I, it was hard enough to

turn the grindstone, and then to be called

"a little rascal," was indeed too much.

It sunk deep into my mind, and I have

often thought of it since.

—When I have seen a young man of

doubtful character patting a pretty girl

on the cheek, praising her sparkling eyes

and ruby lips, and giving her a sly squeeze

—beware my girl, thinks I, or you will

find to your sorrow, that you have been

turning a grindstone for a villain.

A Story for the Ladies.

Heard how Ike of the New York Ville talks to the ladies: Ichosophat! don't I wish I was a woman. Do you think I'd make such a confounded fool of myself in a variety of ways as these females do? Do you suppose I'd be the best customer in the paint and putty market, just to make young gents believe my color was not fading? Do you think I'd be chewing slate pencils and my finger nails just out of spite because the beau's did not come? Do you think I'd go down Broadway every fine afternoon to see if I could get a glance at that nice young man with the curly hair and white beaver? Do you suppose I'd sit in the parlor and go into a fit of the triangles over some namby pamby love story, while my mother was mending my stockings in the back room? Do you think if I got married I'd torment my husband by turning up and having a crying spell when everything did not go exactly right? Do you think I'd be continually coaxing him for new bonnets and dresses, and declare on the word of a woman that I did not have anything fit to wear?

Advertising.

Barnum, who bought his Museum in

New York ten or twelve years ago, when he was not worth a dollar, and who is now a "millionaire," thus sets forth the way to make money:

Advertise your business. Do not hide

your light under a bushel. Whatever

your occupation or calling may be, if it

needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some

shape or other, that will arrest public

attention. I freely confess that what suc-

cess I have had in life may fairly be at-

tributed more to the public press than to

nearly all other causes combined. There

may possibly be occupations that do not

require advertising; but I cannot well

conceive what they are. Men in busi-

ness will sometimes tell you that they

have tried advertising, and that it did not

pay. This is only when advertising is

done sparingly and grudgingly. Homoe-

pathic doses of advertising will not pay,

perhaps—it is like a half portion of physi-

cal, making the patient sick, but effecting

nothing. Administer liberally and the

curse will be sure and permanent.

Beautiful Extract.

I saw a mourner standing at eventide

over the grave of one dearest to him

on earth. The memory of joys that were

past came crowding on his soul. "And is

this," said he, all that remains of one so

loved and so lovely? I call but no voice

answers. O! My loved one will not

hear! O death! inexorable death! what

hast thou done? Let me lie down and

forget my sorrow in the slumbers of the

all along by the very side of the way.

Occasionally a broader space was opened

to the sun, where the buttercup upheld

its yellow blossoms for the butterflies

fluttering along the old cart-path to

rest upon, and where, upon the grassy

banks, while congregations of white hon-

ey-suckles were gathered together.

Few and plain were the vehicles whose

wheels disturbed and to some extent made

their marks upon these quiet highways

and byways of the country. A coach

there was impossible—a fashionable car-

riage a sight not easily forgotten. The

old carts and unwieldy wagons of a few

farmers on their way to mill or to market,

gradually wore the channels along two

sides of the way, leaving the grass grow-

ing and flowers upsprouting within as

well as without the lines thus described.

The passengers on horseback even

stopped at times as he breathed the heal-

thy air, to avoid the alders that bent over

him, or the branches of the fir and cedar

intruding upon his path. Here there was

never dust, but a quiet breeze moving

continually in the forest, and even when

there was scarcely an audible rustling of

its topmost boughs, diffusing coolness through its shades.

The 13th of September, this year, was the

completion of a century since the introduc-

tion of the "New Style," as it is called in the calen-

dar. The New Style differed from the Old by

omitting eleven days after September 1st, or

calling the 2d the 13th, and by beginning the

year in January 1st, and not on Annunciation,

or 25th of March. The length of the legal year

1752 was therefore 281 days, or about forty

weeks.

■■■■■ Mrs. Redway of Berlin, aged 52 years,

who has been totally blind for twenty years,

was recently restored to good firm eye sight

by Dr. C. M. Rublee of Montpelier, Vt., a

young but very skillful physician. The cause

of her blindness was "Cataract," and the

operation of removing it was performed with

wonderful success.

A fellow was lately whipped thirty-nine lash-

es on the bare back in Marlborough District,

South Carolina, for cutting the telegraph wires,</

Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

A Mass State Temperance Convention will be held in the city of Boston on Friday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of Temperance and of the present anti-discriminatory law of this Commonwealth, are cordially invited to attend. Let all the cities and towns in Massachusetts, be well represented on this occasion. The prospects and demands of our glorious cause—glorious for humanity in all its vital interests—call for such a demonstration in the Metropolis of this Commonwealth. Let it be shown here, as well as in other parts of the State, that this cause is the cause of the People.

That the people have resolved to abate and suppress by law, the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors as a beverage, cannot be doubted. The awful curse has too long preyed upon the community. Stringent prohibitory law is found to be an efficient remedy. Such is the testimony of the people wherever it is faithfully executed. Its effects are so manifest in the diminution of intemperance and the vices and crimes of which intemperance is the cause, in the decrease of pauperism, in the greater peace and order of society, in the greater prosperity given to the useful pursuits of industry, in the increase of intelligence and morality, that wherever it now exists, the people will by their elections determine its continued support and efficiency. Such is shown to be the result in Maine, where the people have elected a Legislature stronger for the law than the one by which it was enacted. Come, then, to the Metropolis, and let us labor for the furtherance of this good work.

Earnest advocates of prohibitory law will be present to address the Convention. Editors friendly to the cause, are respectfully requested to insert the whole or part of this "call." Clergymen are also respectfully requested to give this notice to their people as extensively as possible.

Per Order State Committee.

BRITISH OPINION OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.—The London Observer makes the following remarks upon the enormity of Slavery in the United States:

"Negro slavery is the blot upon North America—it is a stain now rendered almost indelible by the recent act of Congress—known as the Fugitive Slave Law. At this moment Christianity, as a moral doctrine, holds at least in the United States of America, a lower position than Mahommedanism holds in its seat and centre, the East. The religion of the Arabian camel driver imperatively ordains that no Moslem shall be a slave to another Moslem; but thousands and tens of thousands of Christian negroes are not alone held in bondage in the Southern States of the great Union, but their very high religion is made the excuse for their further degradation and oppression. America, nay, therefore, be populous, rich and progressive, but so long as slavery is one of her 'institutions' she must ever be the morally despised among nations—next to Russia. 'Base, brutal, and bloody,' though they be, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and the other despotic States of Europe, shrink in comparison with that land of quasi freedom and real slavery."

WHALE CAPTURED.—A young fin-back whale, thirty feet long, was captured recently off Cape Elizabeth, by a boat from the schooner Gazelle, of Harwich. The Portland *Advertiser* says:

"When first seen, a thrasher and a sword-fish were engaged in an assault upon him, and they continued their assault for nearly two hours, when the whale began to spout blood. At this a portion of the crew of the Gazelle lowered a boat, and running alongside of him, succeeded in throwing a harpoon into him and capturing him. His body, all over, bears the marks of the severe manner in which the thrasher and sword-fish handled him. They had ripped open his throat and torn out his tongue; had torn away most of his tail, and made deep incisions into him in many places."

CAUTION TO TOWNS.—The town of Easthampton has been mulcted in the sum of \$930 by referees appointed by the Common Pleas Court, for injuries received by Maria E. Mason, by being thrown from a sleigh in consequence of an obstruction at the side of the road. Several sticks of timber bad been placed on the edge of the road, but not within the limits of the road as ordinarily travelled. They were put there to be used on a bridge, a few rods distant, then undergoing repairs. There were four timbers on one side of the road and three on the other, leaving a distance between them, for the passing of vehicles, of about fourteen feet.

The town of Palmer knows very well how to appreciate the above.

TALL SHOOTING.—The Warsaw, New York, says that Mr. Augustus Watow, of that town, made a wager of his rifle, a seven shooter, against the sum of eighty dollars, that he could fire, at six rods distance, inside of a two shilling piece, seven shots, in ten seconds. It was done in eight seconds, and he won the money. This we call sharp shooting. At another time, while in Pennsylvania on his annual hunting tour, he started up a number of deer. Without reloading or leaving his tracks, he killed four of them, and shot the horns from another.

MYSTEROUS CAVE.—A writer from Parisburg, Giles County, Va., says: "At a distance of some three miles from this place, where some workmen were blasting a rock, having made an excavation of ten or twelve feet, the earth gave way, and all were plunged in a large room, apparently dug out. At the further extremity of the room a human skeleton was found in a leaning posture, reclining, as it seemed, against the side of the cavern, and seated upon something resembling a chest. No clue, yet, is known to get at the history of the human relic."

BEAR HUNT.—The people of Warren, Vt., have had a great Bear Hunt. On the 14th ult., some 200 or 300 men "armed and equipped" with rifles, muskets, revolvers and pistols, surrounded a hill half a mile from the town, where the "critter" was known to have taken up a temporary residence, and forming a ring around the base began to close upon the enemy. He was finally "brought down" and borne to the village in triumph. A splendid supper was served up in the evening, in honor of the victory. Bruin weighed 345 pounds.

HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN.—The Grand Jury of the Fountain (Indiana) Circuit Court failed to find an indictment against Hon. E. A. Hannegan for murder of Capt. Duncan, his brother-in-law, and he has been discharged from custody.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1852.

The Peace of Europe.

The portentous clouds which for several years past have hovered over Europe, threatening the outbreak of a general and bloody Revolution, and the annihilation of thrones and princes, have gradually cleared away, and the threatened storm now appears farther off than the most tardy apostles of progress have predicted. The long continued struggle of a people, who have been crushed by the iron yoke of despotism for centuries, has at length yielded to oppression, and the era of Liberty which went up from millions, striving to be free, is comparatively silent.

The Russian Bear, having supped upon Hungary, seeks repose to fatten upon his meal, and with bloody jaws, quietly watches over his crushed and helpless prey. The breath of Freedom which has been wafted in eolian notes through the Italian and German States, no longer excites the populace of France, too, that theatre of so many fearful revolutions, has, after its recent annihilation of the throne and adoption of Republicanism, lost its energy, and quietly submitted to the rule of a second Caligula.

The usurpation of Bonaparte, and the quiet manner in which the French nation have submitted to his supremacy, have done more than all other causes for the suppression of Liberty on the Continent. The French Revolution of 1848, when Louis Philippe in terror fled his country, was considered the final overthrow of despotism in France, and the precursor of a general revolution in Europe. But the change wrought in four short years has been no less great than surprising. Europe is now comparatively at peace, and France is virtually under an Emperor. The cry of *Vive la République* has given place to that of *Vive l'Empereur*, wherever the reckless imitator of the great Napoleon goes.

The causes which have plunged the French nation into this lamentable condition are conspicuous. The losses which all classes have suffered from the late Revolution, and the subversion of their phantom Republic by a treacherous president, has palsied their ambition and turned their attention from the acquisition of Liberty to the acquisition of individual prosperity by industry—a pursuit so long neglected that they find themselves on the brink of ruin.

In the rise and fall of the Republic of France, we have witnessed another exhibition of the general rotary laws of Society.—Before the revolution of 1848, France was in a prosperous condition; she demanded Liberty; she obtained it, and in the excitement following that event her people gave themselves up to the wildest hopes concerning a republic. The great masses could not tell what a republic should be, and they imbued the fanatical idea that no restraint should be put upon them under such a government. Finding themselves disappointed in their hopes, and exhausted in their ambition and means to carry on the excitement, they were ready for another change. Bonaparte had the perception to observe this state of things, and to save himself from the fate which threatened him, he seized the reins of government and assumed the dictatorial power of France. His overthrow was immediately predicted by all the wise seers of both Continents, but he had held his power for nearly a year, and is firmer now in his possession of the Government of France than he has been at any time since his *Coup d'Etat*.

From present appearances there is little doubt that he will continue undisturbed in his career until, returning prosperity awakens a taste of Liberty in the hearts of the French people, when he will be hurl'd from the throne in as summary a manner as he ascended it.

Cattle Show at Northampton.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society was held at Northampton last Wednesday and Thursday.

The show of Cattle was meagre, not coming up to that of past years. There was a good show of swine and fowls. The show of fruit was excellent, and that of mammal vegetables attracted considerable attention.

In the show of fine arts, a fair variety was seen. The ladies contributed numerous articles which elicited much praise.

Twenty-one teams engaged in the ploughing match, and a large number of spectators were on the ground. The Horse show, dinner, speeches, awarding of premiums, &c., took place on Thursday. The annual address was delivered by John Stanton Gould, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y.

Hon. JOHN W. LIUCOLIN.—John W. Liucolin, of Worcester, died in that city last Saturday, at the age of 65. His funeral was attended on Wednesday last by the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, the matron and children of the Orphan's Home, and a large concourse of citizens. The occasion was one of mournful interest. The community seemed to feel in an unusual degree that a good man had passed away, and that all institutions for the public good had lost a wise counsellor and generous supporter.

SPRITS IN WARE.—Liquor belonging to Owen McArdle was seized in Ware last week, and he was brought up and fined \$20, which was paid by his wife, after having made a speech to the court on the injustice of its decision.

The Needle-Women of New York.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, in publishing the wrongs which this class of females suffer in New York, gives the following instance:

"Among the cases brought to light was that of an intelligent and skillful dressmaker, who was found in the garret of a cheap boarding house, out of work, and reduced to such straits that she had actually pawned everything but her skirt and her undergarment, in order to procure bread. Nor are such instances infrequent. The small remunerations which these work-women receive keeps them living from hand to mouth, so that, in case of sickness, or scarcity of work, they are sometimes left literally without a crust."

The Tribune adds that hundreds and even thousands of females find it impossible to earn the means of obtaining bread, and then goes on to argue, that if Gen. Scott should be elected President, they would find relief. Nonsense! If our friend Greeley would recommend the girls to go into the country, where there is no doubt that they can find plenty to do, he would be talking to some purpose. We don't believe that the election of either Scott or Pierce will effect their condition in the least; and furthermore, we don't believe Greeley thinks so. It is all go up for political capital—all sheer nonsense. If the girls *will stay* in New York, when they know they can find honest employment and fair wages in the villages and towns in the country, let them remain and suffer the consequences.

CUBAN NEWS.

The news from Cuba continues to be of an exciting character, but it is no doubt greatly exaggerated by the filibustering spirit which exists both in the island itself and in some portions of our own country. The detection and search of several American vessels seems to be the most serious portion of the news so far as our country is concerned; and will of course receive the attention of the government. These accounts of seizure are doubtless placed in the worst light for the purpose of exciting the animosity of the Americans against the Cuban authorities.

It does not seem that any injury was done either to the persons or property of our citizens, and the detention and search was prompted only by the fears of the Cuban authorities. Affairs with them are no doubt in a desperate condition, and much allowance ought to be made on that account. Our government is amply potent to protect the honor of our flag, and the lives and property of our people engaged in all lawful pursuits, and we believe will do so. The administration will doubtless be vigilant but forbearing; prompt to protect its citizens, but slow to resent unpremediated affronts, from a weak and inimical vice royalty, whose government is worthy only of pity and contempt.

FORTUNE FOR A BROKEN NECK.—A gentleman was upset in a stagecoach, and supposed for some time to have dislocated his neck. However, he recovered, sued the stage company for damages, and received \$20,000. With this he went diligently to work, and soon built a colossal fortune. He now humorously asserts that he would never have been rich, had he not broken his neck.

ELECTIONS.—On the 12th of October, elections take place in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. In Pennsylvania and Indiana members of Congress, as well as of the Legislature, are to be elected. In Indiana there are also to be chosen a Governor and Lt. Governor, and many other public officers.

ANOTHER BALLOON ASCENSION AT SPRINGFIELD.—Mons. Petin proposes to fill his balloon with gas again, and go up from Springfield and take with him those who may wish to accompany him. He also proposes to have cords attached to the balloon, by which it may be pulled down, and in this way a great many loads may be taken up to view the scenery "from on high."

WORSE THAN PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.—It may not be generally known that the common house-fly and the cockroach are not natives of this country. They were originally imported from the West Indies. The former have spread over the country and become as numerous as the sands of the desert, but the latter are still confined to the seaboard cities.

DAMAGES FOR A BROKEN HEART.—In the Springfield Police Court on Friday, Bryne McMahen was indicted in the sum of \$100 for breaking his plighted troth to Delia McNamara. Both parties are Irish. Bryne demurred to this decision for awhile, but finally concluded to pay the bill and heal the maiden's heart.

THE OFFICERS OF THE REINDEER.—W. Farnham and John Howlett, captain and engineer of the steamboat Reindeer, were arraigned on Monday before the District Court of New York on an indictment for manslaughter, and pleaded not guilty. Judge Betts ordered the case to be transferred to the Circuit Court.

A DEAR ROSE.—A respectable married lady was arrested on Friday, for the offence of gathering a rose from one of the trees which adorn the grounds of Greenwood Cemetery, in New York. She was obliged to pay a fine of five dollars, that being the minimum allowed by law.

A CAUTION.—Mr. Ezra Parlin, of Melford, on Tuesday evening, last week, swallowed nearly an ounce of laudanum, supposing it to be tincture of rhubarb. The mistake was not discovered till three hours after, when by medical assistance he was relieved, and is now out of danger.

SHOCKING.—On the night of the 3d inst., the dwelling house of Mr. Esek Hawkins, of Dickinson, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, with all the effects that were in it. His wife, aged 40, and a son aged 6 years, were consumed in the building.

EFFECTS OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND.—A barn has been burned in Exeter, and another in Richwood, both belonging to magistrates who recently decided against men arrested for resisting an officer in enforcing the Liquor Law. The saw mill of Samuel Fry, in West Greenwich, was also destroyed by fire, on the night of the 25th ult.

THE AMERICAN EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The American emigration to the South Sea gold fields does not amount to a very large number compared to the enormous emigration going thither from England.

A CARD.—A card has been signed by six hundred citizens of Pittsburgh, interrogating the different candidates for Senate and Assembly, as to their views on the Maine Liquor law.

The Fall of the Leaves.

Many people suppose that when the trees turn yellow, it is the effects of frost, but this is an error, for even now the trees are turning brown and their foliage falling to the ground; yet we have not had the cold sufficient to freeze the leaves.

This change of color is the effect of time and not of cold. Our trees generally wake up in April, and continue awake till October, when they go to sleep for the winter. The leaves are the lungs, or breathing organs, and at the same time they elaborate the food of the plant, in order to sustain and perfect the flower, which perfects the seed, the final intention of the vegetating process. The change of the color of the leaf and its falling off denotes that the vegetable *era* is returning to winter quarters, and having no longer use for its lungs, they gradually dry up, change color, and being deprived of the usual supply of sap, fall off, and the juices, analogous to the blood and juices of an animal, descend to the roots, sheltered from the cold, in a state of sleep. They wake up in the Spring, and go through the like process, some for 20 years, some 30, some 100, some 300, and some, it is said, live 500 years.

CUBAN NEWS.

The news from Cuba continues to be of an exciting character, but it is no doubt greatly exaggerated by the filibustering spirit which exists both in the island itself and in some portions of our own country. The detection and search of several American vessels seems to be the most serious portion of the news so far as our country is concerned; and will of course receive the attention of the government.

It does not seem that any injury was done either to the persons or property of our citizens, and the detention and search was prompted only by the fears of the Cuban authorities. Affairs with them are no doubt in a desperate condition, and much allowance ought to be made on that account. Our government is amply potent to protect the honor of our flag, and the lives and property of our people engaged in all lawful pursuits, and we believe will do so.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

The store of Milo II. Shutack, in Groton, narrowly escaped from being burnt on Monday forenoon last. It was discovered that a barrel of camphene was leaking in the cellar, when a person went down with a lamp to ascertain the cause. The air was so thoroughly impregnated with the camphene gas, that the flame was immediately communicated to the camphene that had leaked out, *though the lamp had not been carried within twelve feet of it.* Instantly the bottom of the whole cellar was wrapped in flames, which were communicated to two barrels of camphene. It was not till one of the barrels had been charred in some places, and the metallic faucet had been melted to within half an inch of the barrel head, that the flame was extinguished.—Fortunately the barrel was standing on one end, as otherwise it would have been impossible to have kept the fire from the inside, when destruction of human life must have ensued. There were several persons in this small cellar striving with all their might, for the space of fifteen minutes, to subdue the fire with water, which at first had no effect whatever on the flames. The damage was trifling.—*Locall Courier.*

HORRIBLE.

An accident recently occurred on the Georgia State Railroad, by which two men were killed, and one of the firemen was caught by the feet, between the locomotive and the tender, and held fast in this position, and his foot dreadfully crushed. No proper exertions to relieve him were made, and the poor fellow in his agony entreated them to *saw his legs off.* This was actually done by some one, with a common handsaw, and the man was allowed to drop to the ground, where he bled to death! After he was extricated the locomotive and tender were preyed apart, and the feet dropped out. Was there ever a parallel case of stupidity?

CHINESE LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Times says:—We hear of negotiations going on to employ Chinese laborers in this city, and take them to the interior to perform the labor of carrying out an extensive canal project in the northern mines. They agree to work for \$30 per month, and found. It is the belief that three Chinamen can perform as much hard labor, per day, as two white men. The class of labor, it is said, is now quite extensively employed, in digging canals and other works necessary for the development of our mineral resources.

MURDER IN WILKESBARRA, PA.

—A Welch named Reese Evans murdered a man by the name of Lewis Reese at Wilkesbarra, Pa., last Saturday. The former had purchased some clothing of Reese, and on being pressed for the payment by the latter, told him if he would cross the river with him, (Evans) he should have his pay. While on the way in the woods together, it appears that Evans shot Reese with a pistol and then beat him to death; after which he took from his person about \$100 and attempted to escape, but was arrested at Carbondale and is now in jail.

CURIOS LAW SUIT.

A suit was lately brought in Barnstable county, which grew out of the simple act of shaking hands. The defendant, it appears, seized the hand of the plaintiff to shake it, and in doing so he grasped it so tightly as to crush the bones and thereby cripple it forever. The hand became ulcerated, and many of the bones have been discharged from the wound. The result of the trial not yet heard from.

SUDDEN DEATH.

—Mr. Frederick Kregur, of Shilburne Falls, in the employ of Larson, Goodlall & Co., was instantly killed in their new cutlery building on Friday last. He was drawn around the drum and thrown about twenty feet against the side of the building. His neck was dislocated, his limbs were broken, and his body badly crushed. He was a German, a good citizen, and industrious; his age was 27, he leaves a wife—*Greenfield Gazette.*

A CENTENARIAN DECEASED.

Mrs. Lois Peck, widow of the late Amos Peck, of Hamden, Conn., lately deceased at the advanced age of one hundred years, eight months and six days. She had been a member of the Congregational Church seventy-five years and was at the time of her death the ancestress of one hundred and thirty-eight descendants.

EFFECTS OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

—Dr. Francisc, who has been working some abandoned lead mines opened at Middletown, Conn., during the revolutionary war for the supply of bullets to our army, has found more than enough silver to pay the expenses of working the mines, thus leaving the lead obtained as clear profit. The amount of silver appears to be increasing.

SILVER MINES IN CONNECTICUT.

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EAGLE-EYED.

—Mons. Petin, in giving a description of his balloon ascension at Springfield, states that when at an altitude of 10,000 feet he could look down into the Connecticut river, and see the "fishes" in great numbers darting hither and thither beneath its surface."

GOV. BROWN OF FLORIDA.

—Gov. Brown of Florida, has made a curious blunder in issuing a proclamation directing the Presidential election to be held on Monday, November 2, instead of Tuesday, November 3. The mistake will probably be immediately rectified.

Wellington and Napoleon Compared.

The London Morning Chronicle draws the following parallel between Wellington and Napoleon as military commanders:

"Wellington kept his army by

California News.
From late California news we glean the following:

A drove of cattle, numbering upwards of four hundred, were driven across Leslie's bridge on Saturday evening. They were from a ranch on the other side of the American river, and will probably be exposed for sale in Sacramento.

The thermometer stood at 90 deg. in Sacramento, on Saturday at three o'clock P. M.

A short time since new diggings were discovered, of unusual richness, on East Weaver, about three miles from Weaverville.

A company of four men recently took from their claim, within a quarter-of-a-mile of Weaverville, between Five and Ten Cent Gulches, \$4,000 in one week.

Mr. Jonathan C. Whitehouse, formerly of Maine, was found dead on Saturday, two miles from Dry Town. Great excitement exists on account of the outrage.

The whole road between Placerville and Sacramento is lined with immigrant teams.

Nominations.—The Whigs of the First Congressional District have renominated Zeno Sudder for Congress.

The Democrats of the Second District have nominated Abijah M. Ide, Jr., of the Taunton Democrat, for Congress; those of the seventh District, Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.; and those of the Tenth District, S. F. Cutler of Amherst.

The Whigs of Barnstable have nominated for State Senators, Cyrus Weeks of Harwich, and James B. Crocker of Yarmouth.

The Democrats of the Second District, have nominated Edward Cazneau, of Hingham, as a Presidential Elector, and those of the Seventh District, E. H. Safford, of Haverhill.

WARE-BANK.—At the annual meeting of the Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank at Ware, on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors: Orrin Sage, President; Joel Rice, Joseph Hartwell, Wm. S. Brakenbridge of Ware; Samuel Mixter of New Braintree; Wm. Mixter of Hardwick, John Warren, Greenwich; Ezra Carey, Enfield; and John Ward, Palmer. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—An unsuccessful attempt to capture the Aztec children was made on Tuesday evening last. They were returning from Millville to Brighton, N. J., and when about two miles from the former, the carriage was attacked by three persons, who had concealed themselves in the shade of the trees by the roadside. The driver whipped up his horses and escaped.

Methodist Church building in West Springfield street, is being removed from its original site to Mitten village, (Agawam Falls) where a lot has been given to the Society by the Agawam Canal Co.

Several persons have been arrested in Wareham during the past few days, for violation of the liquor law. They have been fined the usual sum, in each case, which they have settled.

BAD STATE OF SOCIETY.—The London Chronicle informs us that the ceremony of marriage rarely takes place in the rural districts "until the cradle has become as necessary as the ring."

At Winchester Mass., early Friday morning, the wife of Mr. A. D. Weld, 2d, who had been ill with fever for some time, in the absence of the nurse, escaped from her room, leaped into a well, and was drowned. She was a daughter of Deacon Bachelor of Brookfield, Mass., and has left two young children.

FATHER MATHEW.—The last European advices state that Father Mathew, the noted teetotaler, and five other Roman Catholic priests, have sailed for Calcutta. Their business in India, it is reported, is the foundation of a Romish See at Hyderabad.

New York Oct. 1.—Two young men were killed on the Hudson River Rail Road, about a mile above Croton, to-day, by being run over by the express train. They were horribly mutilated, the head and feet being completely severed from their bodies.

A room in the boarding house of Frank Fabra, a German, in Ware, was entered by a temporary boarder, and robbed of \$57 in money and various articles of clothing, the property of another boarder.

Jenny Lind and her husband recently passed several days in Paris. The Nightingale refused all offers to sing in public there. She appeared several times in the opera, and attracted much attention.

A State-Ten Hour Convention was held at Boston, on Thursday. About 115 delegates were present. A State Central Committee was appointed, to be known as the "Sacred Legion." The influence of the body is to be brought to bear on politics.

Mr. Samuel Heaney, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., has caused two barrels of rum to be buried under the sidewalk in front of his residence. It is said that he has given express directions that these casks are to remain undisturbed until after his death.

Should any among our community have the ill luck to contract a cold, or the prevalent influenza, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is recommended to such an efficient medicine sure to relieve them.

The Truckmen of Boston are about to increase their rates of cartage, on account of the high price of hay, which is now worth about \$25 per ton in Boston.

Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Southbridge bank are in circulation. They are very well executed, and calculated to deceive those not good judges.

LARGE EGG.—Joseph R. Collis, of Enfield, has shown us an egg, laid by a common hen, which measures 8 1/4 inches the largest way round, and 6 inches the smallest way.

LOCAL MATTERS.

OPENING OF THE NASSOWANNO HOUSE.—We briefly announced in our last issue that this new hotel would be thrown open to the public the present week, but from some unforeseen delays in giving the finishing touches to the interior of the edifice, the opening has been put off till next Monday.

In its outward and inward appearance the building compares favorably with any first class hotel in Western Massachusetts. The main building is 80 feet long by 60 wide, four stories high and surmounted by a spacious cupola, from which the whole village and surrounding country may be seen. The ell part is 60 feet long by 22 wide, and three stories high. The building is of brick, and its beauty of architecture and elegance of finish makes it an ornament to the village. The Hotel occupies the second, third and fourth stories. The rooms are spacious, well furnished and excellent models of taste and convenience. They are capable of lodging and otherwise accommodating one hundred persons. The parlors are elegantly furnished, being equal to those in the Union or Massass of Springfield. The dining room is 80 feet long, and the fourth story contains a Hall 60 feet long by 25 wide. The Hall is richly decorated in fresco, one end bearing the full length figure of an Indian, dressed in war costume, designed to represent "Lawrence Nassowanno" the venerable Indian Sachem from whom the House is named.—

The figure stands on a pedestal, on which is painted the coat of arms of the State; a powder horn is at his feet, a rifle in his hands, on either side a quiver filled with arrows, and the shadow of his stately form is seen in the background. The whole is surrounded by the name "NASSOWANNO," making a unique and appropriate design for the Hall.

The Hotel will be under the management of Mr. E. B. Shaw, a gentleman who is an adept in his business and understands making the hotel just what it is designed to be, viz: a first class house.

The first floor of the main building contains five elegant stores, one occupied by Charles M. Garfield, dealer in hats, caps and furs, one by John Bowles for a bookstore, news room and shoe shop, one by C. Strong for a grocery store, one by L. A. Bailey, merchant tailor, and one by Mr. & Mrs. F. O. Brooks for a Jewelry and Millinery store.

The building is owned by Chester and Harvey Strong, and was built at a cost of about \$18,000. The furniture cost between \$4000 and \$5000 more, making the entire cost of the establishment over \$22,000, exclusive of the ground and buildings connected with it. These gentlemen are deserving the hearty thanks of this community for their enterprise in erecting an edifice of which every citizen may justly feel proud.

THREE RIVERS.—Last week Owen Sullivan was arrested for selling liquor, and taken to Springfield, where he was tried before Justice Morton, who fined him \$10 and costs, amounting in all to \$20.55, and put him under \$1,000 bonds to observe the law.

THE LONG LOST FOUND.—Some days since

since the topmost of the schooner Merchant were found sticking above the surface of Lake Superior, the vessel lying in thirty feet water. Five years ago she left Sault Ste. Marie with fifteen persons on board and \$5,000 in specie—all went down in a gale, and nothing had been heard of the vessel till so discovered.

The money recently stolen from the Mount Vernon Bank, of Foster R. I., amounting to \$10,240, has been found under the floor of an old meeting house in Coventry. Christopher C. Place and Jas. Horton were arrested on suspicion of having stolen it.

The Springfield Republican announces the death of Rev. John W. Hardy, an old Methodist clergyman, well known in Western Massachusetts. At the time of his death he was Chaplain of the House of Correction.

OBITUARY.

Died in Palmer, Oct. 1, Maj. John B. Blanchard, aged 73 years, well known to the agricultural community as the manufacturer of Blanchard's Scythes, which are extensively used, and bear a high reputation, all over the country.

The relative position in society occupied by Maj. Blanchard deserves a somewhat detailed notice. He was born in the town of Sutton, Worcester Co., and served apprenticeship in the manufacture of scythes in that town, and was among the first in the United States to manufacture scythes by water, and at the time of his death, had been engaged in that business for more than half a century. He was the first person that conceived and put into practice the idea of working cast steel into scythes, and for several years was the only person in this country who manufactured genuine cast steel scythes; all other manufacturers at that time deeming it entirely impractical to weld cast steel into scythes.

Maj. Blanchard came to Palmer in 1824, and commenced the manufacture of scythes, which was the first manufacturing establishment in Palmer, which at that time contained but few inhabitants and little wealth. He was respected by all who knew him; was a man of business, stern integrity, and among the foremost in all charitable objects of the day. He was for more than forty years a constant member of the church of Christ, and died in the triumphs of faith, with the full assurance of meeting his Savior in a better world, and forever enjoying his presence there. His loss will be long and deeply felt by the community of which he was a member, and a large circle of more intimate friends.

The last sad respects were paid to the deceased on Monday, the 4th inst., when his remains were deposited in the Family Cemetery.

FEATHERS, Warranted, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

MATTRESSES, &c. In short everything connected with a Large Dry Goods Store.—The chance of selecting from

LARGEST STOCK! —
BUYING AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Making this Establishment THE PLACE where money can be expended to the best advantage; a fact which thousands have known and acted upon for years past. Purchasers from the surrounding towns are particularly invited to call and examine Goods and Prices.

N. B. New Goods arriving daily, at the Main St. west side, first door south of the Exchange Hotel.

Springfield, Oct. 9. 320w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Cure for Humor.

About six years ago my wife was attacked with Salt Rheum and Erysipelas; very soon it began to spread, and in the course of two years nearly encompassed her whole body, causing a burning, itching sensation. She was in agony good. I happened to read in a New London paper statements by many that I knew, which led me to procure some of your Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, having got the agency for the same, she commenced using the Cerate, according to directions; before she had used three bottles of the Syrup, and two boxes of Cerate, she was entirely cured. I commenced the use of the Salt Rheum on my head, and I must say in four weeks time I was entirely cured of that complaint by the use of your Syrup and Cerate. I send you this statement from the simple desire that all who are troubled with this disease may at once resort to Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, and be specially cured.

Youres respectfully, ELISHA SMITH, formally of Lyne, Ct., To Dr. S. A. Weaver & Co.

Paw Paw, Michigan, Nov. 5 1851.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPSY.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Peppermint, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by M. D. Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Debility, curing after Nature's own method by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, issued by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

BORN.

In this town, (Three Rivers) Oct. 1, a daughter to Charles H. Goff; Sept. 21, a son to Edgar W. Webster.

MARRIED.

At Ware, 4th ult., Henry S. Osborne, and Mary Howe; Daniel L. Osborne of Monson, and Elizabeth Howe of Ware; Charles L. Chapman, and Abby B. Brigham.

At Belchertown, 30th ult., Rev. Moses H. Cross of South Delefield, and Mary E. daughter of Wm. Mason of B.

At Ludlow, 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Tuck, Jackson Cady, and Lucinda Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Sikes; 1st 30th, Rodolphus M. Cooley, and Elmira W. Clark, both of Springfield.

At Granby, 7th, by Rev. M. C. Chapin, Hiram F. Barton of Springfield and Lydia A. Barton of Belchertown.

DIED.

In this village, Oct. 8th, Martha, infant daughter of A. C. and Mary Billings, aged 7 mos.

In this town, 25th ult., of dysentery, Bulah, 71, widow of the late Joseph Cowles.

In Belchertown, Oct. 2d, Clarence, daughter of Otis Sedgwick, aged 7 weeks.

In Wales, Sept. 20, Widow Nancy Munger, 85.

In Springfield, Sept. 29, Mrs. Sarah McGill, 51, in Springfield, Oct. 9, Francis Abby, only child of Johnson W. and Abigail Stacy, aged 3 mos.

E. R. G.

In anticipation of the great reduction of taxes in this town, expected to result from the operation of the new Anti-Liquor Law, and from sundry other considerations, the subscriber has determined to offer his entire Stock of Goods, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Combs, Cutlery, Perfumery, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. at a very liberal Discount from former prices.

Also at the same place, and at correspondingly low prices, may be found a great variety of Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Silks, Hosiery, Embroideries, and a general assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Many articles of the above will be sold for less even than wholesale prices, to make room for New Goods, which are now coming in for the Fall Trade.

A. BLODGETT.

Union Block, south side of W. Railroad.

Palmer Depot, Oct. 9th, 1852. 25ft.

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS FOR FALL SALES,

AT WILSON & CO.'S

Well known and popular Dry Goods Warehouse.

THE largest assortment in the city, of splendid Dress Silks, beautiful Dress Goods, Bonnets, Velvets, Trimmings, Thibet Cloths, Lynsey Cloths, Alpacas, Bombezines, Cloakings, Laces and Embroideries.

Great bargains in Broadcloths, Cassimires, Vests, Cotton Goods, Linen Goods, Flannels, Blankets and Household Goods.

Flannels of all qualities and colors, Sheetings, heavy and fine, Bleached Goods, Linens, Counterpanes, Gloves and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, together with many other articles, can be found at

DEFYING ALL COMPETITION.

Pure Live Geese

Warranted, and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

MATTRESSES, &c.

In short everything connected with a Large Dry Goods Store.—The chance of selecting from

the Largest Stock! —

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where money can be expended to the best advantage; a fact which thousands have known and acted upon for years past. Purchasers from the surrounding towns are particularly invited to call and examine Goods and Prices.

N. B. New Goods arriving daily, at the Main St. west side, first door south of the Exchange Hotel.

Springfield, Oct. 9. 320w

PALMER JOURNAL.

Marriage.

"Men should not marry," it is commonly said "unless they can only maintain themselves in the social position to which they have been accustomed, but extend the benefits of that position to their wives and children. A woman who marries is entitled to be kept in the same rank and comfort in which she was reared." We entirely disavow these doctrines. It should be the aim of every married couple to make their own fortune.—No son and daughter, who becomes man and wife, are entitled to rely on their patrimony, but should willingly commence life at a lower step in the social ladder than that occupied by their parents, so that they may have the merit and happiness of rising, if possible, to the top. Imagine the case of an aged couple, who by great perseverance, have acquired possession of immense wealth, and are living in a style of ease and splendor, which is no more than the reward of their long life of industry.

Will anybody say that the children of such "old folks" should live in the same grandeur as their parents? The idea is preposterous. They have no right to such luxury—they have done nothing to deserve it. Yet marriages are contracted on the principle that the married couple shall be able to keep up the rank to which they have been accustomed under the paternal roof. It is such notions as these—fostered by lazy pride—that are filling our country with "poor old maids," with coquettish young ladies, with nice, cinder smoking, good-for-nothing young men.

Honest Labor.

Labor, honest labor, is mighty and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest relish. Luxuries and conquests are the result of labor; we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man of earth is he who puts hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor and where is the glory and pomp of earth—the fruit fields and palaces, and the fashions of matter for which men strive and war? Let the labor-scorner look around him, look to himself, and learn what are the trophies of toil. From the crown of his head, to the sole of his foot, unless he is a Carib, made as the beast, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has tracked him into the statue and appearance of a man. Where gets he his garmenting and equipage? Let labor answer. Labor—which makes music in the mind, and the furrow, and at the forge. O, scorn labor, do you—man who never yet earned a morsel of bread. Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass to dust forgotten, but labor will live on forever glorious in its conquests and monuments.

At a fancy ball in Louisville, Mr. T. J. Casey, of New Orleans, appeared in the character of a census taker. He had his schedule with him and caused much amusement in his questions as to the age, wealth, &c. of all the pretty ladies. We heard him question one fair dame who said she was just 17, born in California, and worth sixty-two millions. The census taker looked somewhat astonished, and as for ourselves we commenced pouring forth all our elements in praising the infinite charms of the young lady. We noticed that our census man was, after that disclosure, found in happy converse with the huge fortune so unexpectedly discovered.

JONATHAN AGAINST THE WORLD.—According to the return made by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the steamboat tonnage connected with the American Lakes, exceeds that of Great Britain and all her dependencies. The steamboats on Lake Erie alone measure more tons than all the steamboats in Europe, Asia and Africa, inclusive, provided you leave out those which belong to Great Britain. What a comment are such facts on the boundless resources of our soil, and the go ahead tendency of free institutions.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—Daniel Webster, in one of his masterly speeches, paid the following beautiful tribute to woman:

"May it please your honors, there is nothing upon this earth that can compare with the faithful attachment of a wife; no creature so persevering, so ready to suffer and to die. Under the most depressing circumstances, woman's weakness becomes fearless courage; all her spirit acquires the firmness of marble; adamantine firmness, when circumstances drive her to put forth all her energies under the inspiration of all her affections."

If you wish to keep poor, buy two glasses of beer per day and two cents worth of tobacco and three cents worth of cigars, amounts in one year to \$18.35. A dog that is useless will consume say only \$5 per year, and a fat cat \$3, and no one keeps a dog or cat at less expense, unless the animals steal from their neighbors.—These sums together amount to \$39.28, enough to purchase five barrels of flour at \$5 per barrel two cords of wood at \$4 per cord, and seven pairs of shoes. Poor people think of this.

American stoves have been introduced into Turkey—they first appeared in the eaves of Constantinople, next among the houses of the wealthy, and are now penetrating the interior.—Formerly the families gathered around a few coals in a circle, fire-places being unknown.

The rind or skin of all fruit, without exception, is indigestible, and should never be taken into the stomach.

All permanent improvements of land must look to lime as its basis.

POETRY.

Home.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the hearth hath builded.
Home!—go watch the faithful dove
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us—
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us.

Home's not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endear it
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it;
What is home with none to meet?
None to welcome none to greet us?
Home is sweet, and only sweet.
When there's one we love to meet us.

The Dead.

Closely fold the shroud around her—
Death in calm embrace hath bound her;
On the snowy pillow there
Spread the mass of shining hair,
Called just when affection's ray
Shed its light upon her way—
Called to know the soul's dominions,
Gone to float on angel's pinions.

Gather silently about her,
Pray for strength to dwell without her;
O'er the heart, forever still,
Meekly clasp the fingers chill.
Make her bed where light winds hover
Mid the grass and scented clover;
Leave her in the solemn grove,
Flowers around and stars above.

Literary Museum.

The Death of Infants

Those who never lost a child, are unable to understand how great a void the death of one can make. There is, we think, nothing on earth that can cast so long and wide and black a shadow as a small coffin. It is emphatically the shadow of death which freezes the parent's heart.

Small as an infant's tomb, it sometimes is spacious enough to hold all brightest hopes and deepest joys of a whole family circle.

The little child is often the bright focus where all the rays of gladness in a household centre, and from which they are reflected again over happy hearts; and when their central light is eclipsed, great darkness falls upon all.

How many there must be in heaven, gathered up from all climes, even from heathen shores, who have died so young as to retain no memory of earth, and to whom that world of glory seems as their native land, whose souls were washed and regenerated so early, that no stain of this world was ever visible upon the soul.

Whatever woe of sin there may have been, has healed without a scar: their every thought has been moulded by the society and scenery of heaven, and they stand continually before the face of the Father. In how large a sense may we say, "such is the Kingdom of Heaven?"

Superstitions respecting Bees.

With regard to the custom of informing the bees of a death in the family, and the penalty of omitting to do so, I can add to the proof of it. I find among some memoranda I made more than five and twenty years ago, the following note: "In Buckinghamshire it is common on the death of any one of the family, for the nurse to go to all the bee-hives in the garden, and tap gently three times, each time repeating three times these words: 'Little brownie, little brownie, your master's dead'; when the bees, beginning to hum, show their consent to remain. The omission of this ceremony it is believed, would occasion the loss of the bees by flight, or otherwise."

—From Notes and Queries.

This Doxy Yarn.—We love neatness. Our eyes take in a stranger's house at a glance.—Heaven pity the man who has a slovenly housewife. Wealth may cast her favors around him, but dirt and disorder will make his dwelling a cheerful abode. As we traverse the country we look in upon the doorways. The doorway is the programme of the order of internal arrangement. The clean swept door sill and walk are no unmeaning indications, and we stop with a sense of comfort where we know that "order reigns."—[Cayuga Chief.]

Rev. Mr. Cox of Hartford, (Episcopalian) believes in the spiritual manifestations, and a respectable lady in Dedham, who has been interested in the same subject, has become insane in consequence.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
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Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852.

15f4

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.

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Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8, 49, A. m., 1, 49, 2, 49, 9, 10, P. m.
" New York, 10, 44, 11, 15, A. m. and 6, 20, P. m.
" Albany, 11, 15, A. m., 8, 9, P. m.

UP THE 10, A. m. and 1, 49, 6, 29, 9, 10, P. m.

train do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40, A. m.—West at 3, 20 P. m.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. m., and 6, 45 P. m. Leave Palmer for New London at 5, 45, 10, 45 A. m. and 2, 40 P. m.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9, 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8, 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. m.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. m., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 P. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Wooing.

Mrs. E. F. Ellett, the authoress, in her letters from Minnesota, to the N. Y. Tribune, relates the following:

"Passing an hour or two beside the Falls on the side of the river opposite the town of St. Anthony, and at the hospitable residence of Col. Stevens, we had a walk and a conversation with an intelligent and cultivated lady who had spent three years in teaching in the vicinity, and had witnessed the growth of the largest town in the territory. The Indians, with whom the region was then populous, gave her a name signifying the 'book woman'—from the large number of books she distributed among the ignorant and destitute. She related amusing anecdotes of one brave who aspired to her hand. He would spend hours in serenading her with his flute, according to the Indian fashion of making love, and would come to her school, in which there were several half-breeds, and prevail on these to interpret his wooing. His promises to build her wigwam, hunt the deer, and make her moccasins, did not incline towards him the heart of the fair object of his passion; yet she wished to treat him kindly, and in return for a pewter ring which he presented her, gave him a bunch of shining brass ones. Her surprise was great, when, a few days after, he came to fetch home his bride, the exchange of rings being the Indian form of betrothal. On her refusing to go with him he departed, and the next day sent several stout warriors to bring her, expressing great disappointment and chagrin when it was explained to him that he had no right to consider himself her lord and master. His next appearance was in front of her school-house, at the head of an armed troop of savages, but on her appealing to him with gestures of entreaty not to terrify the children, he went away without molesting any one."

INTERESTING TO PORK EATERS.—Those who have paid enormously high prices for pork, during the past year, will be interested to learn that the supply of hogs in the Western markets is very large. The Louisville Courier says:

The prospect that there will be a full average number of hogs all through the hog raising country is apparent to all. In addition, it appears that the southern planters and farmers have turned their attention to raising more hogs and corn than formerly, which will tend to lessen the demand from these quarters. We have heard of various contracts at \$5 net, for future delivery to our city packers, and a few days since a sale of 2,000 head in Hardin County was also made at \$5. The farmers in Hardin and Meade sold a good many of their hogs lately at \$2.75 gross, and at Elizabethtown a lot of 450 head was sold at 3 1/2c. gross.

A MAN WOLF.—The *Clanor Publico* of Madrid, has the following from Corunna, dated the 5th:

"There has just been denounced to the tribunal of this city a man, who, upon his own confession, has been in the habit of going into the forest and killing and eating men, women, and children. He was captured in Castile. He has declared to the examining magistrate that he had two accomplices belonging to Valencia, and that they carried on a traffic with Portugal for the fat of their victims. This horrible monster added, that he had killed and eaten his mother and sister."

SPECIAL PLEA.—A young thief who was charged the other day with picking pockets, demurred to the indictment, 'for that he had never picked pockets but had always taken them as they came.'

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1852.

NO. 26.

For the Journal. Springfield Armory.

Last autumn a statement of considerable length appeared in the Springfield Republican on the operations of the Armory, in which it was stated, "in ten years the cost of the manufacture per musket has been reduced nearly one half, it being in 1841—\$17 44." This statement has been extensively copied into various publications, and recently, an elaborate account of the Armory has appeared in Harper's Magazine for July, reiterating substantially the statements above alluded to—all of which were made under the authority of the officers of the Army. Besides these, a few months since, a memorial was circulated in this community, drawn up with the knowledge of the officers of the Armory, and addressed to Congress, remonstrating against the proposed change, in which it is stated, "in ten years we have seen new vigor and economy infused into every part of the establishment, to the great benefit of the community in which it is situated, as well as to the great saving of money to the Government. We have in that time seen the cost of the musket,—of which over 23,000 were made last year,—reduced more than seven dollars; and this of itself, with the high character of the men employed, and their increased thrift furnishes a conclusive answer to every loose complaint that can be made, while the present condition of the whole establishment challenges a comparison with any Armory in the world."

These assertions have gone forth to the world, without the least reserve or explanation of circumstances, and the fact designed to be established, was, that the Military Superintendent of the Armory, had really effected a very large reduction in the cost of the musket, from what it cost under the supervision of his predecessors. The statement itself appeared monstrous and incredible, yet few but practical men could detect its fallacy; but fortunately for the cause of truth, the facts are at hand that detect and expose it most thoroughly, and without further preface I here give them from official authority.

I admit in the outset, that in the year 1840, owing to circumstances hereafter to be explained the apparent cost of the musket was \$17 44;

therefore, in making the average of the cost, I leave that year out of the calculation.

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL COST OF THE MUSKET FROM 1822 TO 1840, FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Year \$ Year \$

1822 11 50 1831 11 44

1823 11 45 1832 11 66

1824 11 27 1833 12 33

1825 10 50 1834 11 05

1826 10 47 1835 10 93

1827 10 49 1836 11 07

1828 10 50 1837 11 69

1829 10 02 1838 11 84

1830 10 80 1839 11 70

Total, \$2,190,000 Number of arms fabricated in the ten years, 127,796

And here is the amount and product for 10 consecutive years under Military command:

Appropriated for the manufacture of the musket, \$1,617,000

Appropriated for special purposes, 543,000

Total, \$2,190,000

It is very apparent from the foregoing statements that pretex on which the military supervision was introduced in the year 1841, was a miserable one, and that the word "economy" as defined by Webster, ought not to be mentioned in connection with it.

c. s.

Interior of Jerusalem.

Within the walls, Jerusalem is among the most picturesque of cities. It is very small. You can walk quite around it in less than an hour. There are only some seventeen thousand inhabitants, of whom nearly half are Jews. The material of the city is a cheerful stone, and so massive are the lofty, blind house walls laid, that, in pacing the more solitary streets, you seem to be threading the mazes of a huge fortress. Often the houses extend over the street, which winds under them in dark arch-ways, and where there are no overhanging buildings, there are often supports of masonry thrown across from house to house. There are no windows upon the street, except a few picturesque, projecting lattices. Jerusalem is an utter ruin. The houses, so fair in seeming, are often all crumbled away upon the interior. The arches are shattered, and vines and flowers wave and bloom down all the vistas. The streets are never straight for fifty rods; but climb and wind with broken steps, and the bold buildings thrust out buttressed corners graced with luxuriant growths, and arches with niches for statue and fountain.

It is a mass of "beautiful bits," as artists say. And you will see no fairer sight in the world than the groups of brilliantly draped Orientals emerging into the sun from the vine-fringed darkness of the arched ways. *

The beautiful building stands within a spacious inclosure of green lawn and arcades. Olive, orange and cypress trees grow around the court, which, in good sooth, "is a little heaven below," for the Moslem, who lie dreaming in the soft shade from morning to night. In the picturesque gloom and brightness of the city, the mosque is a dream of heaven, even to the unbelievers. There are many entrances, and as you saunter under the dark arch-ways of the streets, and look suddenly up a long dim arcade, upon the side, you perceive, closing the vista, the sunny-green of the mosque-grounds, and feel the warm air stealing outward from its silence, and see the men and women and children praying under the trees.—Wanderer in Syria.

Douglas Jerrold.

Advice to Young Men.

Socrates did not urge his friends to enter early upon public employments; but first to take pains for the attainment of the knowledge necessary for their success in them.

Are you stepping on the threshold of life? Secure a good moral character.—Without virtue you cannot be respected; without integrity you can never rise to distinction and honor.

Be careful lest a too warm desire of distinction should deceive you into pursuits that may cover you with shame, by setting your incapacity and slender abilities in full light.

People who have the rashness to intrude into stations without proper authority and the requisite preparation for the service of the public, not only involve others in loss, but subject themselves to ridicule.

The tricky, deceitful and dishonest are rarely prosperous: for when confidence is withdrawn, poverty is likely to follow.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be.

When once a concealment or deceit has been practiced in matters where all should be fair and open as the day, confidence can never be restored any more than you can restore the white bloom to the grape or plum that you have once pressed in your hand.

Error is the cause of man's misery, the corrupt principle that has produced evil in the world; 'tis this which begots and cherishes in our souls all the evils that afflict us, and we can never expect a true and solid happiness, but by a series of endeavor to avoid error.

Falseness is not only one of the most humiliating vices, but sooner or later it is most certain to lead to serious crimes.

Industry, well directed, will give a man a competency in a few years. The greatest industry misapplied is useless.

Zeal not rightly directed, is pernicious; for, as it makes a good cause better, so it makes a bad cause worse.

c. s.

Poverty and Debt.

Poverty is a bitter draught, but may, and sometimes with advantage, be gulped down. Though the drinker makes wry faces, there may, after all, be wholesome goodness in the cup. But debt, however courteous it be offered, is the cup of a syren, and the wine, spiced and delicious though it be, a subtle poison.

The man out of debt, though with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoe-leather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf upon a holiday—a slave, to be reclaimed at any instant by his owner, the creditor?

My son, if poor, see wine in the running spring; let thy mouth water at the last week's roll; think none the less of a coat because it is threadbare; and acknowledge a white-washed garret the fittest housing place for a gentleman. Do this, and shun debt. So shall thy heart be at peace, and the sheriff be confounded!

Douglas Jerrold.

* * * * *

I have been a Fool all my Life.

So said a dying sinner, in the maturity of manhood, smitten with a fatal disease, as he listened to truth hitherto slighted. An aged Christian mother left him weeping; and then a sister, sinking with consumption in the clear light of heaven, who was carried to his couch of suffering, who he was to be his intercessor, palied him, and bade him farewell. Prayer was offered, and the soul of that strong man entered within the veil of eternal scenes.

Are you living, without God in the world? Then, unless you die in the twinkling of an eye, or are hurried a raving maniac to the last tribunal you must soon feel, whether permitted or not, to utter the terrible conviction, that however shrewd in business, you have been a fool all your life. To make shipwreck for eternity, you have simply to "neglect no great salvation."

The question of the Isles de Lobos, forms the topic of conversation of the day in Peru, and measures have been passed in congress to defend the property of the Republic against any foreign aggression. It has been resolved that three steamers of war should be brought and placed under the command of General Deuston, to defend their interests.

Madame Poitevin, wife of the fool-hardy Parisianeron, has repeated thefeat of descending in a parachute. She went up with her husband from the Cremorne gardens, Chelsea, England. She descended in safety, though she had a narrow escape by being caught in the branches of a tree.

If your mother's mother was my mother's

father's aunt, what relation would your grandfather's uncle's nephew be to my elder brother's first cousin's son-in-law?

PROLIFIC.—Mr. Sanford P. Chase of Ber-

nardston has a sow which had 21 pigs on Wednesday. In March last, the same sow had 16 pigs, making 37 pigs in less than seven months.

Why is a woman's tongue like a planet? Because nothing short of the power that created it can stop it in its course.

An Incident with a Moral.

For some weeks past, a lone Indian

man has been standing on the western slope of Fox Hill, Hoboken, the inmates of which were an old Indian, his squaw and a son. They are wanderers, we believe, from some Canadian tribe, and came to this country about two months ago.

Are you stepping on the threshold of life? Secure a good moral character.—Without virtue you cannot be respected; without integrity you can never rise to distinction and honor.

Be careful lest a too warm desire of distinction should deceive you into pursuits that may cover you with shame, by setting your incapacity and slender abilities in full light.

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As soon as the coffin was carried away by the undertaker, the tent was ruthlessly rifled of most of its contents, beads, baskets and other trinkets the Indians had been making for a livelihood—by some pale faced vagabonds in the vicinity, spite of the remonstrances of some kind hearted woman, who with those tender impulses native to the sex, had all along been attentive to the wants of the dying stranger. The tent itself was carried away, leaving the surviving Indian to make his bed on the cold damp earth, with only the sky above for the covering.

And there he was sitting last night, waiting in silent sorrow the return of his absent relative from her pilgrimage to the East. It was a sad, suggestive incident—the death of that lone Indian out on the hill. His epitaph is the epitaph of all race, in this part of the country—once all their own.

As four o'clock the wind shifted to the northeast, which brought the clouds back, and at sunset it was again very dark. At nine o'clock it was darkness to be felt by more senses than one, as there was a strong smell of soot. Almost everybody who happened to be out in the evening got lost in going home. The darkness was as uncommon in the night as it was in the day, as the moon had failed the day before."

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Ordeary Mail promptly attended to.

The Dark Day of May 19, 1780.

In the following passage, that well-known phenomenon, the "Dark Day," which spread alarm, and in some cases, consternation through this part of the country, is described, with details which must prove deeply interesting to most of our readers. The letter is dated Exeter, May 27, 1780 :

* * * * * We had a very extraordinary phenomenon the 19th day of this month. In the morning it was rainy, till about 9 o'clock, when the clouds broke away and the sun appeared, but very red. After nine the clouds grew very thick, with the wind from southwest, in light breezes; at half past ten it was uncompletely dark, appearing of a yellowish hue. At eleven the public school was dismissed, it being so dark that no person could read nor write. It continued to grow darker, till twelve, when it was so dark that we could not tell one person from another in a room with three large windows. In short, it was midnight darkness at noon-day!

The fowls went to roost, and there was a strong smell of smoke. It had been very dry a long time before, the wind having been at east for four or five days, which drove the smoke back to the west

Perilous Balloon Ascension of Mons. Pettin.

Mons. Pettin who made a balloon ascension from Bridgeport, last week, has been heard from, and his safety is announced, although his life was much endangered, inasmuch as he descended in the sea. His companions were his assistant Gustave, Joseph W. Dufour, and a school teacher from Bridgeport. They left Bridgeport on Thursday at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and were carried along by a north-westerly current at a very rapid rate, until finding themselves going out to sea, they came down and fell into the ocean, about two miles from Southampton, L. I., having traveled a distance of 70 miles an hour.

After rising to the height of about 3 1/2 miles, and losing sight of the land, which was obscured by clouds, Mons. P. could not tell the direction they were taking until he discovered that they were approaching the Atlantic. In endeavoring to effect a landing they suddenly encountered a strong current, which carried them out, and by throwing over all their ballast even to coats, they fell so rapidly into the water as to cause a small boat attached to the balloon to fill and sink, and the party were compelled to keep themselves afloat by holding on to the net work of the balloon.

From this perilous situation they were soon rescued by parties from the Hamptons, who went out immediately to their rescue. Among the interesting incidents of the voyage the adventurers observed a very beautiful phenomenon, the shadow of the balloon surrounded by a halo, in a cloud some distance below them. The thermometer, at the greatest height, was 5 deg. above zero.—With the exception of their adventure in the Atlantic, from which, had not assistance reached them very soon they would have all perished, the whole spectacle was truly a sublime one.

CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The immediate cause of the death of the Duke of Wellington was an over indulgence in venison steaks. The London Times says, the day previous to his death he exhibited his usual bodily activity. He took his customary walk in the grounds attached to the Castle, inspected the stables, made many minute inquiries there, and gave directions with reference to a journey to Dover on the following day. His appetite was observed to be keener than usual, and he dined heartily of venison. The next day when his valet went to awaken him, he refused to rise, and sent for the apothecary. A surgeon came and found the Duke, to all appearance, suffering from indigestion, and complaining of pain in the chest and stomach. He was in the full possession of his faculties, and described his ailment very clearly. But though medicines were administered, his death ensued speedily. Like Antony, the old Duke was overcome by a *dear*.

POSTAGE STAMP ENVELOPES.—We understand that the Postmaster General has accepted the proposal of Mr. George F. Nesbit, of New York, to furnish the Department with the Postage Stamp Envelopes authorized by the act of the last session of Congress. These convenient little wrappers will consist of three sizes—note, letter, and official. The denominations will be *three-six, and twenty-four cents*—the latter intended for foreign correspondence. They will be self-sealing, and bear a stamp similar in style to the English stamped envelope, and are expected to be in all respects equal thereto.

As the dies are yet to be prepared, and the paper to be manufactured exclusively for this important purpose, it is probable that the envelopes will not be put in circulation before the first of January next; but every exertion will be made to have them earlier.—*National Intelligencer.*

MARRIAGE PORTION FUND.—The British Friend, the organ of the society of Friends, gives a notice of a somewhat singular fund—a fund for removing obstructions to matrimony among the lower class of Friends. A sum of £1800 has been raised, the interest of which is to be disposed of according to the original purpose, by a deed entered into by the subscribers. Ten pounds are paid to every man and woman, two years members of certain meetings, provided they are not otherwise worth twenty pounds. The stock of this marriage company is left on mortgage.

CUBA.—We have reason to believe that the organization which contemplates the liberation of Cuba, by means chiefly of military aid from this country, is in a much more forward state than is generally supposed. Enlistments have taken place in most, if not all of the large towns from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis in the West, and to Charleston and New Orleans in the South. The needed funds are supplied from Cuba.—*N. Y. Tribune, &c.*

HEAR HIM.—Perry C. Broccoli, one of the Judges who fled from Utah some time since, and refused to return to their post, is out in the Washington Union with a long letter condemning the action of the Administration, and denying its power to remove him. The Judge goes into an extended argument to prove that as the Mormon U. S. officers are guilty of polygamy, "Uncle Sam," in paying them salaries which are devoted to the support of their numerous wives, is in the same immoral category.

THE COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—An old copper mine of extraordinary richness has recently been discovered on what is called the Hill Vein, in the Lake Superior country. Certain circumstances, recently brought to light by its discovery, indicate that it was worked long before the discovery of America by Columbus. The richness of the mine may be imagined from the fact that Mr. Menchelbaum, the manager, in causing it to be explored, had a mass of copper, which weighed 2200 pounds removed from the surface of the vein. There is certainly much mystery connected with these ancient traces of mining operations, discovered, from time to time, in the copper region of Lake Superior.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident by which six persons were killed and from 12 to 16 others were dangerously injured, occurred on the Montreal Railroad near Meridith Village, N. H., by a collision of two trains, on Thursday, one of which was loaded with passengers on their way to the State Fair at Meridith Bridge. Among those reported killed are John H. Smith of Dover, N. H., Clerk of the Stafford county Courts, and Sanford C. Carter of Ossipee, Register of Probate in Carroll county.

GRAVE ROBBER SHOT.—A resurrectionist was shot dead in a burial ground in Cincinnati, on Sunday last, while in the act of disinterring a corpse.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1852.

The Three Platforms.

We do not propose to enter the political arena to discuss the merits or demerits of either political party; yet, as an independent paper, the Journal will not hesitate to publish the prominent features and principles which constitute the life and essence of all parties in the field. In doing this it only discharges a duty it owes to all its readers.

As an advocate of Reform, we have ever waged war against human Slavery, believing it to be not only a great National evil, but a fearful barrier against the progress of Christianity and inconsistent with the true spirit of American Liberty and Independence. Therefore, while we labor to slay away with this momentous national sin, by civil and just measures, we shall not shrink from a collision with those political parties which incorporate Slavery into their creeds.

The Platforms adopted by the Democratic, Whig and Free Soil parties, at their last National Conventions, are worthy of special notice, so far as they relate to Slavery. The 9th article in the Democratic Platform says:

"*Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.*"

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of Slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, *will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress*—The Act for the reclaiming of Fugitives from service included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot fail fully to effect its purpose. In the Court ruling that the action did not lie, it was held that Shaw was tenant of the plaintiff. The case is to be "taken up" on the plaintiff's motion.

For the Plaintiff appeared E. W. Bond, and for the Defendant, F. T. Wallace and R. A. Chapman.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The New Orleans papers contain an account of the melancholy shipwreck of the brig Mount Vernon, bound from Havana to that port, which was attended with the loss of eleven lives. She was capsized in a hurricane on the 10th ult. There were seventeen persons on board, among whom were seven passengers. The latter were all lost, and no record of their names is in existence. Capt. Woolingham, the mate and four seamen, remained on the wreck six days without water or provisions, and their sufferings were horrible.—On the 10th ult. they were picked up by the Norwegian barque Oxifia, from New Orleans bound to Cork, and thence transferred to the ship Suffolk, Captain Edwards, on the 23d ult. They arrived at New Orleans on the 20th.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.

A private letter from the Pacific states that the ship Manlius, Capt. Baker, of Boston, arrived 11th from Acapulco, and found three loading on Peruvian account, one English and the others American. The Commodore ordered Capt. Baker off, in pursuance of instructions from his owners, accompanied with copies of the letters from Mr. Webster and Mr. Graham. Capt. Baker was laying off and on, awaiting for Capt. McCauley from Valparaiso, where the flag ship Raritan was lying Aug. 31st.—Capt. Baker boarded the English mail steamer on the way from Valparaiso to Panama.—He reports that there are no troops on the Island.

THE WORK OF DEATH.

The Buffalo Courier says a German residing in that city, the other day had given his little daughter about seven years old. Placing his hand upon her head, he said, "This is the last of seven children—all gone this summer."—Another instance is mentioned where, but two weeks ago, the last but one of a family of 14, who had been in the country but eight weeks, was buried, leaving the wife and mother, the only survivor, in a strange land. Such has been the ravages of disease this summer in the Queen city.

A LARGE TUNNEL.

The upper part of Cincinnati is inaccessible by railroads, in consequence of hills which rise 200 feet above the level of the plain. A company has been formed to tunnel the hill, for the benefit of all the railways approaching from the Ohio side. This tunnel will be 6,000 feet in length, and will have 2,000 feet of side cuttings. It is intended to lay it wide for four tracks, and thus provide for six or eight different railways, who will each contribute to its receipts.

MEDICAL WORKS.

Blanchard & Lee, Philadelphia, are publishers of numerous medical works, we should judge from an illustrated catalogue we have received from them. The works published by them are highly recommended by all medical journals. Physicians throughout the country will find their works at nearly all bookstores.

THE OLD FARMERS' ALMANAC.

We have received from the publishers, Jecks, Hinckley & Swan, of Boston, the old Farmers' Almanac for 1853. Every farmer who has once purchased this almanac will always purchase it again.

ANOTHER STAR.

The territory of Nebraska, says the St. Louis Republican, is about to be added to the United States by the organization of a local government, and the election of a delegate, probably in time to take his seat in the next Congress.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Emma Snow, 18 years old, employed in the Carew Co.'s paper mill, at South Hadley Falls, died very suddenly of dropsy of the heart, on Monday night last week. She retired to bed early in the evening, and died about 10 o'clock.

MORTALITY AT SEA.

The telegraph announces the arrival of the brig Fashion at New Orleans, in 63 days with all her crew, and two passengers, D. K. Harding and H. Judson, dead of Chagres fever.

A Machine to Shave Shingles.

Sometime last Summer we stated that Mr. Bradway of Monson and William Dodge of this place had obtained a patent on a machine to shave shingles, but the machine has not been perfected and put into operation till quite recently. On Wednesday last we were invited to witness its operation, and were not a little surprised to observe the rapidity with which shingles were made by it, and the perfect manner in which the work was executed. We will not attempt to describe the machine, only to state that it occupies but little room, may be driven with a two horse power, and throws out shingles shaved in a better manner than they can be by hand, at the rate of from 20,000 to 30,000 per day, or, what may be a better way to state it, as fast as a man can feed the blocks into the machine. The shingles are first split in the usual manner, when the machine takes them, forces them through two shaving knives which close upon them in a manner corresponding to the desired taper, and throws them into a pile ready for jointing.—Shingles made by this machine are more even, smoother, and must necessarily be better to lay, than those made by hand—a tedious process by which all shaved shingles are now made.

This machine must be just the thing for the shingle makers of the East and West, and we understand that several have already engaged to take machines as soon as they can be manufactured. Any person can tend the machine, which is not liable to get out of repair, and is so simply constructed that a few minutes' observation will enable a man to understand every part of it. It can be furnished for about \$200, and the proprietors will warrant every machine to give satisfaction.

Mr. Elijah Valentine, who has an interest in the machine, is now abroad to secure a foreign patent upon it.

Mexico, New Mexico and California.—This is the title of a new work by Brantz Mayer, formerly secretary of legation to Mexico, just published by S. Drake & Co., of Hartford. The letter press is excellent and the illustrations it contains are well executed.—The work takes us back to the Aztec empire of Mexico; pictures the grandeur and half-civilization of that wonderful race of Indians; gives a vivid description of the expedition of Cortez and his conquest of that country; and furnishes in a comprehensive manner, the history of the Vice-Royalty Government, which, it is said, is now for the first time published. The first volume gives us a historical account of the country for more than three centuries past, down to the present time. The second volume is devoted to a description of the country, its resources, finances, church, army, &c., &c., forming a complete encyclopedic of all that is interesting relating to that wonderful country.

The work may be had in two separate volumes, or both volumes in one. In either case it is convenient, and should be placed in every man's library.

Mr. J. U. PERREY, is Agent for the work, and is now canvassing the eastern portion of Hampden County, soliciting subscriptions.—Those who wish the work will do well to purchase of him.

WE CHALLENGE THE COUNTY.—We do not make any pretensions to a superior knowledge of Agriculture, but we have just come from one hill in our garden, fifteen potatoes, one of which weighs 1 lb. 3 ozs., seven one pound each, and the whole number weigh 12 lbs. With three potatoes we planted 8 hills, and dug from the same nearly 2 bushels. The hill which yielded so bountifully grew near a small fountain, which supplied it with water through the dry season. If any of our farmers can beat this we should like to hear from them.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HARDWICK.—On the 12th ult. Cordelia E. Thomas, aged five years, a daughter of Elisha B. Thomas, of South Hardwick, met with a sudden and accidental death. She was returning from school in a wagon, in company with her father, the horses being driven by him. On the way, they came to a part of the road where it was necessary to put a plank down on a bridge to cross over. Mr. Thomas got out for this purpose, leaving his child in the wagon, when for some reason, the horse became restive, and started off at full speed, and at the distance of about twenty rods the little girl was thrown out and instantly killed.

SINGULAR MODE OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.—On Monday morning last, Wm. H. F. Hearst, of Hampshire County, Va., put an end to his existence in a very singular manner. Having raised all but the bottom rail of a fence near to the house, in which he inserted in the opening a rock which kept the rails far enough apart to allow him to place his neck between them, he (as it is supposed) took another rock and knocked out the one which he had placed between the rails, which, falling down on his neck, caused suffocation.

CONSCIENCE.—Mr. Bliss of Wilbraham, a few days since received \$3 through the post office, enclosed in a letter, with the following sentence: "The enclosed justly belong to you." A neighbor of Mr. Bliss received the same amount in the same way, and apparently from the same source. Somebody is growing better.

SHOE BUSINESS.—The number of workmen, male and female, now employed in Massachusetts, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, is 75,000, and the yearly value of the goods \$25,000,000.

The Boston Atlas says that a boy named John Roberts, 12 years of age, was sentenced by Justice Rogers, on the 2d, to 6 month's imprisonment in the House of Correction, for being a confirmed truant from school.

David Lauphere, implicated in the outrage upon Horace Greeley's premises, in the town of Berlin, Rensselaer county, New York, has been fully committed for trial on a capital charge.

Drs. Sandford and Ensign of Tariffville, Conn., are both dangerously ill, caused by a slight prick upon the finger, while making a post mortem examination.

A negro, who had attempted to violate the person of a white lady, was recently hanged by a mob in Fayette Co., Tennessee.

NEW FACTORY.—The erection of a new factory, capable of running 10,000 spindles, has just been commenced at Holyoke. It is intended to manufacture woolen goods.

The barn of Elihu Sibley of Southwick, was burnt on the 30th ult., with its contents—41 1/2 tons of hay. Loss \$100. Partly insured.

Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The State election of Pennsylvania took place last Tuesday. The telegraphic despatches concede everything to the Democrats, excepting the State Senate, which is claimed by the Whigs, by one majority. The Congressional delegation stands 14 Democrats and 11 Whigs. The present delegation stands 15 Democrats, 8 Whigs, and 1 Free Soiler. The Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner are given to the Democrats.

OHIO.—From Ohio, the returns are incomplete. Giddings is reported as probably defeated, and Townsend and Olds, (Opposition) both members of the present Congress, are also said to have failed to secure a re-election. The last Congressional delegation stood, 9 Democrats, 10 Whigs, 2 of whom were Free Soilers, and 1 Independent (Giddings). The State looks favorable for the Whigs.

INDIANA.—Everything is conceded to the Democrats. Mr. Wright, the present Governor and candidate for re-election, was elected in 1849 by 67,600 majority. State officers and Representatives to Congress are also to be chosen.

WHAT A BRUTE.—The Cincinnati Commercial relates the following story of a brute: "A married man of this city, who has been for several years past greatly addicted to drinking and abusing his wife, went to his residence in Elm street, recently, and after threatening to kill her, began, according to custom, to hunt about the house for liquor. He finally found a bottle of what he supposed to be whiskey, when his wife, who had been watching him, rushed toward him, whereupon he dashed the bottle from his hand, whereupon she struck her bleeding to the floor. He afterwards found that the liquor he intended to swallow was corrosive sulfure dissolved in alcohol. A second more and he would have qualified the fatal poison. She who preserved his life, he filled like a wild beast to the earth, and when informed of her effort to save him, observed with a fiendish barbarity, 'She deserved a heating at any rate, and it could not come amiss.'

WARE ITEMS.—On Thursday last, while a group of children were going from school, in Ware village, a large dog, without any provocation, attacked the son of Michael Quinn, and mangled one of his legs badly before he could be driven off. A physician dressed the wound, and the boy is said to be doing well. The same day, while Benjamin Bonney was using a circular saw in his mill, a piece of plank was projected with great force, striking him in his mouth, breaking out his molar front teeth entirely, and nearly severing his upper lip. He afterwards found that the liquor he intended to swallow was corrosive sulfure dissolved in alcohol.

A room in the boarding house of Frank Fahrer, a German, was entered by a temporary boarder, and robbed of \$57 in money and various articles of clothing, the property of another boarder. The thief made tracks for New York, and has not been arrested.—*Springfield Rep.*

SUCCESSION OF ACCIDENTS.—A remarkable number of accidents, says the Cincinnati Gazette, have taken place within a district some six or eight miles square, lying in the north-east corner of Hamilton county, Ohio, in the last few months. Among the number are the following more serious ones:—A man named Hopkins, living on a farm near Sharpen, cut his knee with a scythe, and died from the effects of the wound. A young man named S. F. Beeler, residing near the same place, was sawing wool with a machine, when the saw bursted and mangled him severely. A man named S. Logan lost his arm by having it caught in a threshing machine. His brother-in-law had a large portion of flesh torn from an arm about the same time by a similar accident. David Ross, living near Montgomery, was chopping in the woods, when a limb fell from a tree and so severely injured him that he died the next morning. Truly, "we know not what a day may bring forth."

LUSCIOUS PEACHES AND ROSE CHEEKS.—How good a thing it is to press a large, golden-tinted, spicy, bursting free-stone peach to your lips, and inhale a delicious flavor that thrills the whole frame. So says the *Plain Dealer*.

Psalm! this is mere animal enjoyment, not to be thought of in comparison with pressing a pair of ruby-tinted, kissing petals to your lips, through which the spicy breath of innocence and purity flows, fraught with the language of love, thrilling the whole soul with exultation.—*Buffalo Republican*.

ACADEMIC HONORS AT A DISCOUNT.—At the convention of Congregationalists now in session at Albany, the committee on the Roll omitted the appendix D. D. from the names of those who had been thus dubbed by theological institutions. Some inquiry was made as to the matter, and an amusing discussion ensued. The opinion seemed to be that the titles were valueless, and the action of the committee met with general approbation.

AARON BOLDEN OF AMHERST.—Aaron Belden of Amherst was so severely gored by a bull, on Thursday, that he probably cannot recover. As he entered the stall where the bull was kept without being fastened, he was lifted on the horns of the infuriated animal, shaken several times, and thrown completely over his body. A number of his ribs on the right side are broken, and he is otherwise seriously injured.

The latest English papers say that the will of Neild, the miser, who left all his property to Queen Victoria, will be contested by the heirs, on the ground that he was insane when he made it. The papers also mention that Victoria had determined upon building a new castle for herself out of the money so bequeathed to her. The castle would cost about £100,000.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.—The New York Express says that Rev. Dr. Hawks has not yet accepted the Bishopric of Rhode Island, but has taken a month's time for consideration—with much probability of his accepting. His salary in New York is said to be about \$7000; the Bishop's salary is \$1500, with \$2000 additional as pastor of Grace Church.

ON WEDNESDAY.—On Wednesday, James Warren, conductor on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, fell between the cars near Wilmington, and was instantly killed, being cut in two.

Political Matters.

John Pierpont is nominated as the Free-soil candidate for Congress for District No. 7, and Samuel E. Sewall for Presidential Elector.

The two conventions at Dedham, Thursday, last week, agreed upon a coalition ticket for Senators, viz: Messrs. Robinson, of Quincy, Bird, of Walpole, and Bartlett, of Brookline.

The Anti-coalition Democrats of old District No. 2, have nominated George Osborne, of Danvers, as their candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. Rantoul, Jr.

The Democrats of District No. 3, have nominated Caleb Stetson, of Braintree, as a candidate for elector, and O. Underwood, of Milford, for Congress.

The Whigs of the 7th District have re-nominated John Z. Goodrich for Congress.

The Democrats of the Worcester District have nominated Isaac Davis of Worcester for Congress and John S. C. Knowlton for Elector.

In the 6th District, the Free-soilers have nominated Stephen H. Phillips for Congress, and John G. Whittier for Elector.

The Democrats of the Berkshire district have nominated Whiting Griswold of Greenfield for Congress, and Jonathan E. Field of Stockbridge for Elector.

The Whigs of Franklin county have nominated Horace Henderson of Sunderland as their candidate for the Senate.

The Webster Committee of New York published on Wednesday morning a list of Webster Presidential Electors, as far as completed. The Electors at Large are Frederick F. Backus of Rochester, and B. Davis Nixon of Syracuse. The ticket will be completed in a few days.

Three Free Soil Conventions were held in this State Tuesday. The Convention in the 6th District met at Concord, and nominated Henry Wilson of Natick, as candidate for Representative to Congress, and John W. Graves of Lowell, for Presidential Elector. Gen. Wilson was requested to stump the District. In the old 9th District, (Mr. Fowler's) the Convention met at Bridgewater, and nominated Christopher A. Church, of Westport, for the unexpired term. The Convention of 2d District, (new) met in the same place and nominated Gershom B. Weston, of Duxbury, for Congress, and Wm. H. Wood, of Middleboro' for Presidential Elector.

Horace E. Smith of Chelsea, has declined the Free Soil nomination for Congress in the old 2d District.

An address to the Democratic electors of Massachusetts has been issued by the members of the State Committee who are opposed to coalition with the Free Soilers.

The Whigs of the 6th District have nominated Hon. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, a candidate for Representative to Congress.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.—J. P. Pirsson announces in the New York Tribune the discovery of a new comet. When first observed it was about two degrees below the pole star, at a small angle to the eastward. It is moving in a south-westerly direction at the rate of three-quarters of a degree per day, at the same time rapidly approaching us. It is a fine object, condensing at the centre to a nucleus, and although at present telescopic, will no doubt be visible to the naked eye in a few days.

MELANCHOLY.—A few days since we referred to the death of a lad named Patrick O'Rourke, who fell from a tree near North Church while attempting to secure a paper balloon. The father of the boy took his loss so much to heart that he has since been in a state of derangement. On Saturday he cut down the tree, (a fine maple) in the vain hope of finding his lost son. He had nearly killed the tree before his intentions were discovered. After it had fallen, the poor man searched among the branches, calling for "Patrick!"—Bridgeport Standard.

PRESENT FOR GENERAL PIERCE.—A splendid ring, intended as a present to General Pierce, is being manufactured in San Francisco. It is to be of the most costly workmanship, and will, when finished, weigh one pound and a half, and be eight inches in circumference. The gold is of the finest quality that could be obtained in California, and the workmanship is of the most excellent description.

THE Buffalo Courier says: "The potato crop this year will be uncommonly large and good. We learn from farmers in this county, and from those residing in Genesee and Wyoming, that the yield was never larger and so far as we have been seen, is entirely free from rot."

SENTENCE OF JOHN W. RAND.—A telegraph despatch from Norfolk, Va., says that John W. Rand, charged with the robbery of the Portsmouth Bank, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

During the last fortnight, between five and six hundred foreigners have been naturalized in New York.

We learn from the Virginia Herald that Mr. W. K. Smith, of Fredericksburg, has sold the Vanclue gold mines to an English company, which will go to work on a large scale. The price said to have been paid for them is \$300,000.

A convict in the Auburn State Prison escaped the other day by disguising himself in the dress of the warden, Mr. Titus, who was absent on an electioneering tour to secure the nomination of an intimate friend for Congress.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. F. D. Russell, agent of the Erie Railroad, died on the 6th inst., from injuries received by his head coming in contact with a bridge while the train was in motion. He belonged to Massachusetts.

YOUNG MURDERER.—A boy aged 17 years, is on trial in Providence, for the murder of William Pullen with a club.

Foreign Intelligence.

The body of the Duke of Wellington is still at Walmer Castle, awaiting the necessary arrangements for the lying in State Hospital.

FRANCE.—It was expected that the empire would be declared on 15th of the present month.

The Paris journals are principally occupied with chronicling the progress of the President through the Southern departments at Grenoble, Avignon and Marseilles. The President was received with the most extravagant outward demonstrations of joy.

The great balloon called "Erin-go-bragh," which was lately to be sent up at the Pavilion Gardens, went off by itself, without a pilot, ascended to a good distance and burst with a loud report.

In Prussia they have been fitting a Post Office clerk for endeavoring to discover the contents of a letter, by looking to closely into the envelope.

Francisco and Rosa Madiai of Florence, at the age of 50 years, have been condemned for reading the gospel, to four years at the galleyes. Their Prince has rejected their appeal for mercy.

According to the *Breslau Gazette*, General Haynau has been summoned to Vienna, by order of the Emperor, his Majesty considering that the demonstrations which his presence has excited in certain places are calculated to compromise the honor of the Austria uniform.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier lately attended some religious services at Chippingo, in Spain, and liberally presented the Virgin with an magnificent dress of tissue of gold and white lace and a silver crown.

Letters from Palermo of the 10th, in the *Piedmontese Gazette*, state that the grape blight has entirely ruined the vintage throughout Sicily, and that, in order to obtain anything like tolerable wine, it is necessary to pick the good grapes from the bad, an immense labor, which will greatly increase the price of the article. The bad grapes are not even fit to make vinegar with.

SIR Henry Bulwer has been to Rome to see the Papal Government. Cardinal Antonelli told him no closer relations could be established between Rome and England, till a Papal nuncio were recognized at St. James. Sir Henry was also refused a sight of the papers in the case of Murray, an Englishman under condemnation to death in Rome.

JENNY Lind has given 400,000 rix dollars, or \$100,000, to establish girls' schools in Sweden. It will be remembered that to this object she said to have devoted the proceeds of her visit to America. This sum is certainly much less than she made in this country.

A great novelty is announced to be produced in London in a few days, namely: the Organopiano Band—or an orchestra without instruments; represented by the human voice only, and without any mechanical aid whatever, a complete orchestra, both wind and stringed instruments, even cymbals and drums, as also the musical box, bagpipes, &c.

On the Stonington Railroad, on Thursday morning, William G. Hiscox, of Providence, was run over and killed while walking on the track. He was recently acquitted on a charge of shop-breaking and larceny, on the ground of insanity.

INDIAN RELICS.—Samuel Castle, while digging mud from a mud swamp on the farm of Gerry Doubleday in Dana, found 47 Indian Arrows, all occupying the space not more than 10 inches square, about 12 inches in the surface.

The San Augustine (Texas) Herald says that in the town of Liege there is a woman who has been married nine years, and during that time has presented her husband with twenty-four daughters, three at each birth!

HONORABLE COMPETITION.—The Whigs and Democrats of Baltimore have generally voted to put boxes at their election districts, marked "a tribute to Washington" for the purpose of receiving contributions for the Washington Monument.

SNORT.—A young man named Rhodes was killed in Swanton, Vt., Sept. 23, by the accidental discharge of a gun, with which he was knocking off apples from a tree.

DESENTERS.—We learn that there are now about 100 soldiers at Fort Independence imprisoned, awaiting sentence for desertion. They stole a gig belonging to the Fort, and rowed across South Boston bridge, where they were arrested. They will in due time receive fifty dollars, having their heads shaved, and paraded out. We learn there have been a large number of desertions from the Fort within the last few months, and that there are now only about one hundred men on the Island.—Trarler.

RUINS OF ANCIENT CITIES IN THE ISLANDS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.—The ruins of ancient cities of immense magnitude and extent, have long been known to exist in several islands of the Pacific ocean, the origin and existence of which, history furnishes no account. In one of the Ladron Islands, a group lying in latitude 16° north, and longitude 170° east, some two thousand miles from the coast of China, are the stupendous ruins of one of these ancient cities. The Vineyard Gazette, published at Edgartown, gives an account of a visit to these ruins by Capt. Alfred K. Fisher, of the Nantucket whaling ship America. The principal street was three miles long, and the buildings all of stone of a dark color, and of the finest material. Near the centre of the street were twelve solid stone columns, near fifty feet in height, and ten feet in diameter at the base, surmounted by stone caps of immense weight. From the principal avenue other streets diverge at regular intervals and at right angles. The native inhabitants, or the Spaniards in whose possession the island is at present, could give no account of the founders of the city. It seems to be a counterpart of those Central American cities, the record of whose people is blotted from the memories of men.

LOCAL MATTERS.

NASSAUWANNO.—Mr. Shaw, of the Nassauwanno House, gave a supper to his friends last Monday evening, on the occasion of opening the House. About one hundred and fifty persons sat down to a good meal as one could wish to eat, after which the evening was spent in a social manner, and in examining the house, every room of which was lighted up and thrown open for inspection.

A LADY'S POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. Weld, of Stafford, while leaving the cars at the depot in this place last Saturday, had her pocket picked of a purse containing \$51, and a note of \$150. She supposes a man, whom she had to crowd by in the door of the car, committed the theft, as she missed her purse immediately on stepping on to the platform of the passenger steamer.

ACCIDENT AT THORNDIKE.—On Friday, last week, as Mr. Norris Hale, an aged man, was gathering apples from a tree, the limb which supported him broke, and he fell a distance of seventeen feet upon some rocks, striking upon his head. He was taken up senseless, and it was thought for several days that his recovery was impossible, but he has since recovered his senses and will probably survive the accident.

CHESTNUTS.—There is any quantity of chestnuts in this region, and many bushels are brought in to our market every day. They sell for about \$1 per bushel.

GETTING CHEAP.—Potatoes are selling for 30 cents a bushel.

THE Whig County Convention, which met at Springfield last Thursday, nominated Edward B. Giles of Westfield and George Dwight of Springfield for Senators from Hampden County.

The laborers on the docks of New York are on a "strike." They have heretofore received \$150 per day; they now demand \$175. Some riotous demonstrations have been made by them.

KILLED HER CHILD.—Hannah Thompson was committed to jail in Boston, on Tuesday, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of murdering her infant child, by throwing it into a vault.

In Charleston, on Saturday last, there were seven deaths by yellow fever.

WE experienced a young snow storm yesterday morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Cure for Humor.

About six years ago my wife was attacked with Salt Rheum and Erysipelas; very soon it began to spread, and in the course of two years nearly encompassed her whole body, causing a burning, itching sensation. She tried many kinds of medicine, but nothing seemed to do any good. I happened to read in a New London newspaper statements by many that I knew, which led me to procure some of your Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, having got the agency for the same, she commenced using the Cerate according to directions; before she had used three bottles of the Syrup, and two boxes of Cerate, she was entirely cured. I commenced it myself for the Salt Rheum on my head, and I must say in four weeks time I was entirely cured of that complaint by the use of your Syrup and Cerate. I send you this statement from the simple desire that all who are troubled with this disease may at once resort to Dr. S. A. Walker's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, and be speedily cured. Yours respectfully, ELISHA SMITH, formerly of Lyme, Ct.

To Dr. S. A. Weaver & Co.

Paw Paw, Michigan, Nov. 5th 1851.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPSISTS.—Dr. J. S. Hougham's Peppermint, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastro Juice, prepared from Remnet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, is the genuine Peppermint of the celebrated Dr. S. Hougham, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a life-like representation of the great original.

PRESIDENT FULLMORE says, "It is a faithful representation of the celebrated original, and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, 'As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country.' It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you issued appears to me to be a true likeness, representing perfectly the exactness as well as the beauty of the face."

SENATOR CASS says, "It is a life-like representation of the great original."

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POETRY.

Angel Whispers.

BY W. C. LODGE.

Angel whispers! will they never,
Cease to tell of golden realms?
Isles of beauty, smiling ever
In the mystic sea of dreams!
Lands of flowers and genii and spices,
And an atmosphere of love,
Where the dark eyed girls entice us
In the fairy fields to rove.

Angels whispers, softly bringing
From beyond the starlit skies,
Echoes of the sweet songs ringing
Through the vale of paradise:
Visions of bright fountains gushing,
Nectar, washing golden sands,
And the red wine rivers rushing
By the pearl and amber strands.

Loving spirits sent unto us,
Clothed in sinless robes of light,
And with seraph tones to woo us
To the regions of delight;
Voices of exquisite sweetness,
I would clasp your winsome forms,
But your wings of airy fleetness
Still elude my outstretched arms.

Angel whispers gently stealing
Where the hush of death surrounds,
With the holy balm of healing
For the bruised spirit's wounds;
Breathing a delightful story
Of bright immortality,
And a land of love and glory,
Far beyond life's troubled sea.

The Sabbath Bell's.

Harken! music tones are falling
Through the consecrated air;
Holy Sabbath bells are calling—
Calling to the shrine of prayer.

Sabbath bells! how pure and holy
Seen the voices of your song,
Summoning the high and lowly
Heavenward, as they float along;

Summoning the fair and fervent
To the shrine of spirit-prayer,
Breathes Almighty saint like servant,
Reverential worship there.

There the flowing tones of singing
Blessedness and peace impart;
And sweet words of life are winging
Swift their flight from heart to heart.

Fleely glides the wavy measure
Of thy spirit-stirring swell;
Full of sorrow, full of pleasure
Are thy echoes, gentle bell!

Through these weary life-hours ringing
Bridal peal and burial knell,
Ever mourning, ever singing;
Bless thee, holy Sabbath bell!

A Newspaper in a Family.

A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children writes to the *Ogdensburg Sentinel* as follows:

I have found it to be a universal fact, with one exception, that those, of both sexes and of all ages who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who do not, are

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspapers have made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their Governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better Gramarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical Oration of the statesmen, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better composition, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of language.

OREGON TIMBER—HOW THEY CUT IT.

The trees in Oregon have long been a subject of remark, on account of their immense size. A letter from Oregon mentions the fact, that the keel of the steamer *Lot Whitcomb*, 160 feet long, is made from the length of a tree. One tree on the claim of Judge String, Cathlamet, a drawing of which was recently made for a London pictorial newspaper, stood 10 feet in diameter at the bottom, and 230 feet high. But trees are found that measure 300 feet as they lay extended on the ground, and near the coast 200 feet in length of saw logs have been taken from a tree on more than one occasion. Fir and spruce run up, spire-like, furthest among the clouds, never throwing out any large lateral branches.

The manner of felling spruce timber is somewhat peculiar. With a large auger, a hole is bored through the green standing tree, or two holes so bored as to meet with the white or sap part of the wood. Then a coal of fire is put into the hole. The draught of air sets it to burning, and in from six to twelve hours, according to the size of the tree, it falls, with little or no more waste of wood than would be used by an axe man. It is then cut and cut up with a saw. Thus fifteen minutes with an auger does the work of half or two-thirds of a day with an axe.

R. BARRON.
Botanic Physician and Clairvoyant.

All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by the clairvoyant, who is experienced in compounding Medicines of all kinds.

Syrups. Cancer, Jaundice, Strengthening,

Scrofula, Wine, Compound Humor,

Erysipelas, Lungs, Stimulating,

Anti-chilous Pills of a superior kind.

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Palmer, Sept. 10.

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Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8, 49, A. M., 1, 49, 2, 49, 9, 10, P.M.—New York, 10, 44, 11, 15, A. M. and 6, 29, P.M.—Albany, 11, 15, A. M. and 8, 2, P.M.

The 10, 44, A. M. and 1, 49, 6, 29, 9, 10, P.M.—Trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. M.—West at 3, 20 P.M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6, 45 P.M.—Leave Palmer for New London at 6, 45, A. M. and 2, 40 P.M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9, 1-2, from Southbridge-Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8, 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Worcester at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUT OF HEART.

BY ELLERY ASHTON.

"Why so sad Ernest?" said the young wife to her husband, affectionately twining her arms around his neck and kissing him.

He looked up with a sad smile and replied:

"I am almost out of heart, Mary; I think of all pursuits, a profession is the worst. Here have I been, week after week and months—I may soon say year after year—waiting for practice, yet without success. A lawyer may volunteer in a celebrated case, and so make himself; but a physician must sit patiently in his office, and if unknown, see men without half his acquirments rolling in wealth, while he perhaps is starving. And it will soon come to that," he added bitterly, if I do not get employment.

An unbidden tear started into his wife's eye, but she strove to smile, and said:

"Do not despond, Ernest. I know you have been unfortunate so far, but you have talents and knowledge to make your way as soon as you get a start. And depend upon it," she added with a cheerful look, "that will come when you least expect it."

"So you have told me often, but the lucky hour has never come," said her husband despondingly.

"And now every cent of our little fortune is expended, and our credit will soon be gone when it is found we do not pay. What then is to become of us?"

Ernest was in a mood which the most sanguine sometimes experience, when disappointment after disappointment has crushed the spirit, and the voice of hope is heard no longer within. His wife would have given way to tears, if she had been alone; but she felt the necessity of sustaining him, and answered cheerfully,

"What if every cent is gone? Have no fear that we shall starve. God sent ravens to feed Elijah, and he will yet interpose for our aid. Trust in him dearest."

"But really, Mary, this want of success would try the stoutest spirit. The mechanic, the day laborer, the humble is sure of his food and raiment; but if having spent years in study, have wasted years, besides waiting years for practice, and now when all my fortune is gone, I lose all I have spent both of time and money, and must forever abandon the idea of my profession. It is too hard!"

And he arose and walked the room with rapid strides.

His wife sighed and remained silent. But after a moment or two she went up to him, and fondly encircling him with her arms, said—

"Dear Ernest, do not worry yourself. You think it painful for me to endure poverty, I know; but woman never regard such things—when she loves. A crust of bread and a log cabin would be preferable to me, if I shared them with you, than a palace with another. But it will not come to this. Something assures me you will yet be rich. I have patience for a little while longer. There is a knock at the door—it may be for you."

As her words had been prophetic, the little girl, their only servant, appeared at this crisis, and said the doctor was wanted in a great hurry. With an exulting smile, his wife ran for his hat, and then sat down with a beating heart to await his return.

It was almost the first summons the physician had received, though he had resided in the village for more than a year.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1852.

NO. 27.

The Battle of Lodi,

The place, too, was large and populous, and there were several physicians of large practice, and all this combined to put down the young rival.

More than once, therefore, Ernest would have abandoned the field in despair, but his young wife cheered and encouraged him; though sometimes her own heart felt ready to give up.

Mary Linwood was, indeed, the greatest of all blessings, a good wife. She sympathized with her husband, economized to the utmost, and by her sanguine words chased despondency from his heart.

Hour after hour she sat there awaiting her husband's return, yet he came not. At last darkness set in, and she began to feel uneasy. She met him in the hall.

"God bless you, Mary, for an angel as you are," were his first words. "If it had not been for you, I should have given up long ago, but now my fortune is made."

Breathless with anxiety to hear all, yet not unmindful of his probably wearied condition, Mary hurried her husband into the little sitting room, where all the tea things were laid, and began to pour out the refreshing beverage with a trembling hand, while Ernest told the history of his day's absence.

"I found," he said, "that I was sent for by old Governor Houston—the richest and most influential man, you know, in the country—and when I got there, I learned to my surprise, that the governor had been thrown from his carriage, and was thought to be dying. All the physicians in the town had been sent for, but none could aid him. In despair, his wife, without orders, had sent for me."

I saw his only chance for life depended on a new and difficult operation, which none of the other physicians had ever seen performed. I stated that I thought it could be done. The old Governor was a man of iron nerve, and quick resolution. When he heard the others say they could do nothing for him, he determined to commit himself to my hands.

I succeeded beyond my hopes—even the other physicians were forced to acknowledge my skill, and there is nothing now but care required to make my patient as well as ever. On parting he put this roll of bank notes into my hand.

Mary was in tears long before her husband finished his narrative, but her heart went up with thankfulness to God, for having thus interposed just at the crisis when hope seemed gone.

From that day Ernest Linwood was a made man. The fame of his operation was in every one's mouth—by the aid of his patient, now become his patron, he stepped at once into practice among the best families of the place. Wealth, as well as reputation, flowed in upon him; but he always attributed his success to his wife, whose affection cheered and sustained him when out of heart.

There is nothing we would say like a faithful wife; under God, our weal or woe for his life depend upon her. If she is disdaining, your own sanguine spirit catches the infection. But if she is full of hope and energy, her smiles will cheer you in the darkest hour, and enable you to achieve what you at first thought impossible.

Our success in this world, as well as our happiness, depends chiefly on our wives. Let a man marry one, therefore, "equal to either fortune," who can adorn his riches or brighten his poverty, and who, under all circumstances will be truly his helpmate.

Telling Tales Out of School.

We never could have supposed that Fanny Fern would have been guilty of the following traitorous effusion:

"Everybody is having a vacation except editors"—Boston Post

I should like to have the editor who wrote that look me in the face, answer the following "relatechise," and then dare whine after that fashion! Who gets tickets to all the Siamese boys, fat girls, white negroes, learned pigs, whistling canaries, circuses, concerts and theaters? Who has a free pass to railroad celebrations, water excursions, balloon ascensions, political fights, Webster dinners, Kossoff suppers, and "great rejection" meetings? Who has the great squash of the season? Who feeds on anonymous pears and nectarines, strawberries, grapes, peaches and melons?—Who gets a slice of wedding cake every time and a couple of mad fools of themselves!

Who has all the big and lesser literary lights, male and female, constantly revolving round him? Who amasses a magnificent library free gratis for nothing? (Save a puff or two.) Who gets pretty bouquets when he's sick, from his lady contributors? "Vacation," forsooth! don't talk to me. I know all about it. The first gentleman I ever saw was an "editor." I've been acquainted with 'em ever since I was knee high to a huckleberry!

FANNY FERN.

Preserve us from him who imagines that his way to Heaven is the only true way, and that those who won't believe in him, disbelieve in God.

Rules for Spelling.

Napoleon came up and resolved to bring on the battle at once. While he was making his preparations, he dispatched a heavy body of cavalry to cross the river by a distant ford, and hold themselves in readiness to fall on the Austrian rear, while Napoleon charged across the bridge. He watched anxiously, and at the first sign of their appearance in the distance, he gave the order to advance, and a column of grenadiers rushed on the bridge, mingling their shouts of *Vive la République* with the roar of the Austrian canon which were raining grape shot into their ranks. The solid masses of indomitable valor reeled for a moment when they received the storm. But Napoleon and his principal officers rushed to their head the French bugles again sounded to the charge, and the irresistible tide swept the bridge as the waves sweep the floods of the ocean. Lannes was the first man who cleared the bridge and Napoleon the second. The batteries were carried—the onrushing phalanx plunged into the very heart of the Austrian column. Meantime the French cavalry were doing their work of death on the rear. Once more Beauvois' army was broken and put to flight. When Europe heard of the battle they named the conqueror "THE HERO OF LODI." The few men still living who mingled in the carnage of that day, never mention the name of Lodi without a shudder.

The Battle of Lodi gave the victory control of the home of the Lombard Kings, whose massive gates flew open four days after for his triumphal entry.

1. All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *l*, at the close; as *milk, sell*.

2. All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have only one *l* at the close; as *wail, sail*.

3. Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l* each; as *skill, skillful*.

4. All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have only one *l* at the close; as *faithful, delightful*; except *befall, recall, unwell, downfall*, &c.

5. All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only; as *equality* from *equal*; *falsity* from *false*; except *end* or *ly*; as *mill miller*; *full, fully*.

6. All participles in *ing*, from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as *have, bring, amuse, amusing*; except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both; as *see, seeing, agree, agreeing*.

7. All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as *brave, bravely*; *refinement*; *judgement* and *acknowledgement*.

8. All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as *refer, reference*; except *hindrance* from *hinder*; *remembrance* from *remember*; *disastrous* from *disaster*, &c.

9. All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as *millstone, chargeable, graceless*; except *always, also, deplorable, although*.

10. All monosyllables ending in a consonant with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as *sin, sinner*; *ship, shipping*; *bog, bigger*; *glad, gladder*, &c.

11. Monosyllables ending in a consonant with a double vowel before it, do not double the consonant in derivatives; as *sleep, sleeping*; *troop, trooper*.

12. All words of more than one syllable ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and accented on the last syllable double that consonant in derivatives; as *commit, committee*; *compel, compelled*; *apply, appalling*.

13. Nouns of one syllable, ending in *y*, change *y* into *ies* in the plural; and verbs ending in *ey*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *ies* in the third person singular of the present tense, and *ied* in the past tense and present participle; as *fly, flies*; *I apply, he applies*; *we applied*; or have *replied*. If the *y* be preceded by a vowel, this rule is not applicable; as *key, keys*; *I play, he plays*; we have enjoyed ourselves.

14. Compound words whose primitives end in *y* change *y* into *i*; as *beautiful*; *lovely, loveliness*.—Journal of Education.

The Height of the Atmosphere.

Astronomers know to the greatest exactness the part of the heavens in which the sun is at any one moment of time; they know, for instance, the moment at which it will set, and also the precise time at which it will rise. They soon, however, found that the light of the sun was visible before its body, and that the sun itself appeared some minutes sooner above the horizon than it ought to have done from their calculations.

Twilight is seen long before the sun appears, and that at a time when it is several degrees lower than the horizon. There is then in this case, something which deceives our sight; for we cannot suppose the sun to be so irregular in its motions as to vary every morning; for this would disturb the regularity of nature.

The deception actually exists in the atmosphere; by looking through this dense, transparent substance, every celestial object that lies beyond it seems raised in a way similar to the appearance of a piece of money in a basin filled with water.

Hence it is plain that if the atmosphere was away, the sun's light would not be brought to view so long in the morning before the sun actually appears.

The sun itself, without the atmosphere, would appear one entire blaze of light in the instant it rose, and leave us in total darkness the moment of its setting.

The length of the twilight, therefore, is in proportion to the height of the atmosphere; or let us invert this, and say that the height of the atmosphere is in proportion to the length of the twilight; it is generally found, by this means, to be about forty-five miles high, so that it was hence concluded either that that was the actual limit of the atmosphere, or that it must be of an extreme rarity at that height.

RECREATION.—He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces they are healthless, chargeable, and useless.

People who are blessed with health, strength and potatoes, should never repine at fortune, even if their pocket-books are cramped now and then. Instead of looking up with envy, you should look down with gratitude.

For instance, one of his legs of one religion, and the other of another. He not unfrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside the bed clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

It is a story told of a hypochondriac gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancied one of his legs of one religion, and the other of another. He not unfrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside the bed clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

RECREATION.—He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces they are healthless, chargeable, and useless.

To be sure, sonny, why?

"Wal, I guess he loves the kitchen girl, too, for I seen him kiss her morn' forty times last Sunday, when you was gone to meeting."

DEFINITION OF ETERNITY.—Just lend me your umbrella for five minutes."

How to Manage Children.

Some people seem to forget how to bring up children. Lots of floggings should be promised them, but few given. A whack on the side of the head is the most economical way of punishment.—You must never learn them to start until you have ordered them at least a dozen times, and not then unless you are within reach of them, or have a poker in your hand to throw at them. Always speak cross and snappish—it has a fine effect.

You must make them mind when you speak to them, only once in a while. But then no matter whether they have disobeyed you or not, fall at 'em and give 'em the ding-bats right over the head and ears. The best time is when somebody is present, because it shows that you are determined to rule your own household.

If young ones are taken a visiting, it is very essential that they should ransack every drawer in the house, and have nothing possible to play with. Especially a huge piece of bread, nicely buttered, to dab upon the floor and carpet. Then watch them round to handle the dresses and to be kissed by the company—the dear, sweet little creatures. At the supper-table, let them go round the table and claw every plate and glass off a majority upon their faces. When you bring them down to breakfast, seat them at the table in their night-gowns, as in such cases if there is anything on the table offensive to the olfactory nerves, it has but little, if any effect. After they have finished their breakfast, don't dress them even then, until you have sent them round the room, requesting every one present to "kiss the throat little darlings."

An UXORIOUS MONSTER.

While lying in Black River harbor Jamaica, two sharks were frequently seen playing about the ship. At length the female was killed, and the desolation of the male was excessive. What he did without her, remains a secret, but what he did with her, was clear enough; for scarce was the breath out of his Eurydice's body, when he stuck his teeth in her and began to eat her up with all possible expedition.

Even the sailors felt their sensibility excited by so peculiar a mark of posthumous attachment; and to enable him to perform this melancholy duty the more easily, they offered to be his carriers, lowered their boat, and proceeded to chop his better half in pieces with their hatchets; while the widower opened his jaws as wide as possible, and galvanized down pounds upon pounds of the dead departed as fast as they were thrown to him, with the greatest delight and all the avidity imaginable.

I make no doubt that all the while he was eating, he was thoroughly persuaded that every morsel that went into his stomach would make his way to his heart directly. "She was perfectly consistent," he said to himself. "She was excellent through life, and really she's extremely good now she's dead?"

—Nautical Jour.

AUSTRALIA.—The following extract from the London correspondence of the New York Commercial will be read with interest:

"The news from Australia mentioned by the last packet is attracting great attention, and its confirmation is looked for with extreme interest. The advices reach, as you have already been informed, to the 1st of July, and the accounts from

The Eruption of Mount Etna.

On the sixteenth September, the lava was reported to be taking another direction, towards Milo, the inhabitants cutting down their forests and making themselves secure. A coasting vessel lying at anchor near Catania, has been covered with salammonium, the issue from the mountain. The mountain sent it forth in vast clouds. The following graphic account of the lava is contained in a letter dated Catania, Aug. 30th:

Yesterday after breakfast, we reached Zefarauna from the last house in the village; there we saw the lava at gunshot distance, and at that distance the heat was very great.

The manner in which the extraordinary and frightful torrent advanced is not to be described—it must be seen. It moves slowly and uninterruptedly; the first waves, if I may so express myself, rise and fall at the least obstacle they encounter; and then send forth streamlets here and there, recede, extend themselves, and again advance. Now it is heard as a continued sound of glass breaking in the fire—nothing more—and now immense damage succeeds. Every now and then it is arrested, denoting the presence of greater obstacles, or of water.

By day all this grand mass presents an appearance between red and yellow, sometimes dull, sometimes brighter. I can ill describe the spectacle by night—that dull stream of fire—those clouds of ashes and sulphurous vapors—are beyond description and sublime—horrible.

The streams of lava are much higher than the surrounding land, for as the former beds have become solid the new lava flows over them.

In truth, nothing could be more picturesque; could we divest ourselves of the feeling of misery and grief which pervades this hapless region.

The lava flows over the richest and most cultivated part of the country, destroying vineyards, all sorts of fruit trees, and some houses. Conceive the misery that has fallen on many proprietors and colonists.

Since writing the above, we have accounts from Catania to the 24th September, up to which date the eruption continued, but without having destroyed any village, though rich vineyards, woods, &c., have been devasted.

State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention was held in Boston on Friday, last week. Daniel Frost of Orange was temporary chairman, and Wm. Hyde of Ware permanent President. Rev. Dr. Osgood, Samuel Hoar, Daniel Frost, and Eleazar Porter of Hadley were among the Vice Presidents. Mr. Ingerson of the Greenfield Republic, was one of the Secretaries. Revs. Samuel Wolcott of Belchertown, Theodore Parker and T. W. Higginson, were appointed on the committee on resolutions.

Favorable reports of the operation of the new liquor law were made by delegates from all the counties except Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes, and Berks—shire—from Hampshire by Wm. Hyde,—Franklin, by Daniel Frost, and Hampden, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, who presented a letter from Mr. Merriam, a member of the Springfield City Council. Rev. Mr. Wolcott, from the committee, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the Convention. They declare that the question of sustaining the liquor law is the first in the ensuing State election, and pledge the members to vote for no man whose election would hazard the existence and enforcement of the law. Speeches were made by Horace E. Smith, Anna Walker, Neal Dow, Rev. Mr. Wolcott, F. W. Kelllogg, and others. The Finance committee plead for the "rocks," and a considerable sum was raised. "John Smith of Andover" gave \$100—Wm. Hyde of Ware, \$10—Alfred Smith of Enfield, \$10—several individuals, \$25 each, and \$10 each; and various others, sums of from \$1 to \$5.

Rev. Edward Othenan read letters from four of the six nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, relative to their position on the new law. Elisha Huntington wanted a modification of the law, for greater efficiency; Anna Walker could see no reason why it should be repealed, or rendered less efficient, but on the contrary, desired its enforcement; James D. Thompson was decidedly non-committal, and his letter was followed by hisses; Horace Mann was out-and-out in favor of the law, and his letter was received with hearty cheers. No letters were read, because not received from John H. Clifford or Henry W. Bishop.

A SINGULAR AND FATAL MISTAKE.—The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette relates a singular circumstance, which occurred in Darke county on Wednesday last. Mr. Robbins and a boy, while out hunting, discovered what at first they supposed to be a grey squirrel, just beyond a pile of logs in the distance. On closer examination, they concluded it must be a ground hog, and Robbins fired at the object. On reaching the spot, what was his horror to find that he had shot a man through the head! It appeared that a pedlar of jewelry, who wore a skin cap, had seated himself beside the logs, so that his cap was just visible, and was in the act of counting his money. The motion of his grey skin cap deceived the hunter. The unfortunate stranger lived but a short time.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—As the downward New London, Willimantic and Palmer Rail Road train approached the Bridge at the Falls, yesterday, about half past one o'clock, the engineer discovered a man on the bridge, walking in the direction from which the train was approaching. The engine was instantly reversed, and the breaks applied; but the person on the bridge seemed to be paralyzed, and stopped in the very centre of the track where he was struck by the Locomotive, in the head, precipitated into the water, and when taken out was found to be dead. His head was so broken as to leave no doubt that the blow was instantly fatal. His name was Orril Lines; his age between 60 and 70; and for many years he has been an inmate of the Alms House of Norwich.—*Norwich Courier.*

We have been shown some novel pinitaloo stuff, (cassimere,) manufactured by Edward Seagrave, Waterford. It must be considered real Democratic cloth, for the names of "Pierce and King" are woven into the fabric; and will occur three or four times on the length of a man's leg. With a pair of breeches made of this cloth a man can walk into politics "with a perfect rush,"—*Providence Patriot.*

A SHARK.—A shark was captured off Nahant on Sunday morning, weighing 200 lbs.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1852.

Trouble with Cuba.

Present appearances indicate a possible collision between this country and Spain.—The filibustering movements which have agitated Cuba for the past two years, have rendered the Spanish authorities in that island extremely cautious and jealous of the Americans, that they have overstepped the bounds of propriety in their dealings with American citizens, and matters that involve the interest of our Government. The course pursued by the present Captain General of Cuba, if persisted in, must inevitably lead to a declaration of war by our Government against Spain. The circumstances which have led to this serious state of affairs, are briefly these:

Porter Smith of the steamer Crescent City, plying between New York and Cuba, has all along furnished the New York press with information relating to matters which came under his observation. A knowledge of this fact has caused the Cuban authorities to manifest the most hostile feelings towards the Crescent City, and on her last trip refused to let her come to the dock, and prohibited any of her passengers or officers from visiting the shore. Gound boats were stationed alongside of the vessel to sustain the order of the Captain General, and repeated information came to Captain Porter that he would not in any way be allowed to communicate with the shore. Finally the U. S. Consul was sent for and allowed to come alongside, when Captain Porter delivered his protest against the action taken by the Cuban authorities. He then ordered steam to be got up and he sailed out of the harbor with the American flag flying at the fore-topmast head. Thousands were assembled around the custom house, and as the steamer passed it, many heads were uncovered as a token of respect. As she passed the Moon Castle, she fired a gun in honor of the flag that waved over her, and seemed to bid defiance to the frowning castle of despotism.

Capt. Porter, in his protest, alludes to the friendly treatise between Spain and the United States, and to the unfriendly course of the former towards the Crescent City. He protests agains not being allowed to make known to the American Consul the situation in which he is placed; calls the attention of the Spanish Government in Cuba to the fact that on his last voyage every one of his passengers had with him a passport from the Spanish Consul in New York; says that an appeal to the consul of a country is even respected among the barbaric powers, from whom a knowledge of the law of nations is not so much expected; alludes to the severe mercantile losses made liable by this interruption, and in conclusion protests in the strongest terms against the indefensible disregard of the treaty of amity and law of nations.

Of course such an insult to an American steamer cannot be passed over with impunity by our Government. Spain will be called to an account for this violation of treaty stipulations which provide that officers of American vessels shall be allowed to communicate with the shore and land passengers and mails. In New York the feeling on this subject is at fever heat; meetings have been called to express indignation against the insults which the Cuban authorities have inflicted on the Crescent City, and urging Government to take immediate steps to procure justice.

The imprudent manner in which the new Governor General has conducted, has exposed the island of Cuba to imminent hazard. The people of the States are excited against such conduct, and unless an immediate settlement of the matter takes place the Queen of the Antilles will, at no very distant day, fall into the hands of the United States.

The New York Crystal Palace.

We have received an excellent wool cut representation of the Crystal Palace that is to be erected for the great Industrial Exhibition of all nations in New York. The appearance of the building is majestic and beautiful. It is to be erected on Reservoir Square, covering a space of 111,000 square feet. The extreme length and breadth of the building are each 365 feet, height of dome top of lantern, 148 feet. The ground plan of the building forms an octagon, and is surrounded with a Greek Cross, with a dome over the intersection. The galleries contain 62,000 square feet, or within a fraction of 4 acres, for the purposes of exhibition. The exhibition is announced to open on the 2d day of May, 1853.

THE STATE ALMS HOUSE FARM.—In the last No. of the Boston Cultivator appeared an interesting description of the farm, near this village, purchased by the Commissioners, for the location of a State Alms House. The writer has walked over the greater portion of the farm, and his description is very correct. He thinks the Commissioners made an admirable selection, in securing this location. We think so too.

GIVING HIM SCISSORS.—A Mrs. Rowe is in the New York Evening Post against Greeley, of the Tribune, for writing a long article, trying to prove that the election of Scott, and a high tariff, would promote the interests of the needle woman of New York. In spite of all that Greeley brings to back up his statements, Mrs. Rowe's argument is hard getting over.

A Revolution in Europe Predicted.

Kossuth has written a letter to the Germans of this country, in which he states that the long threatened Revolution in Europe is near at hand. It is also stated by the Boston Commonwealth and some of the New York papers, that they have positive knowledge that the revolution predicted by Kossuth will soon take place, and will, probably commence in France. From the present aspect in France we should judge that such a prediction had a precarious foundation; the superficial signs exhibit a ready will of the masses to bow to the rule of the usurper, yet there may be an under-current of public sentiment sweeping deep and strong against the Empire. In casting a glance over the whole Continent, all outward signs denote a protracted season of repose; such, however, may be the silent gathering of clouds before a storm—a calm in which the elements of war are breeding a mighty tempest. The Commonwealth says:

"We take this opportunity of stating, from positive knowledge, that of the 90,000 or 100,000 dollars which Kossuth collected in this country, hardly a dollar crossed the Atlantic with him. He expended it in this country in purchasing and making munitions of war, by the manufacture of which he gave employment to a large number of his destitute countrymen. He had for months nearly a hundred of them employed in making cartridges alone. He expended it also in carrying on a most exclusive and costly correspondence with his agent in Europe, transmitting, of course, his letters by private messengers, who went at the risk of their lives, and had to be paid proportionately, and who, of course, had to be simply furnished with money for emergencies. Every letter which Kossuth sent to Hungary, cost him on an average \$500. The money that he raised here was of course easily absorbed by these expenditures, and with it, as we know, was spent a considerable sum belonging to his wife, which her relatives in Hungary sent to her for her own use, but which she gave to her husband for his cause."

It is further stated that Kossuth left America penniless and in debt, as in 1849 he left Hungary, after two years' administration of the treasury of that rich kingdom. This is contrary to the popular opinion in this country, strengthened undoubtedly by the statements in the New York Herald and other papers, that he carried a vast sum with him to his retirement in England, to appropriate to his own use. For the honor of the noble Hungarian, we hope the latter statement may prove false.

The Irish.

A great stir is being made in the political campaign in relation to Irish voters. The Whigs are endeavoring to prove that Gen. Pierce is opposed to the Irish holding any public offices, on religious scruples, while the Democrats are trying to make out that Gen. Scott has always been opposed to foreigners, and wished to deny them the privilege of entering his army. Both parties affect great concern for the poor Irish, and to judge from the articles in their organs, one would think that the Irish were the noblest people in the world. Now all this pulling and hauling, this fluttering and coaxing the Irish, is got up merely to deceive them and obtain their votes. Office seekers and political partisans may now be seen making friends of every Irish voter they know; they pretend to sympathize with their fallen condition, and manifest a willingness to aid them to rise in the world, intimating that such will certainly be the case if they vote for certain candidates.

From this time till election day, politicians may be seen walking and talking with Irishmen, as though they were both of equal consequence in the community, but as soon as election is over, a sudden change will come over all this familiarity. The poor Paddy will then be kicked out of the way, and his political advisers will not recognize him for a stick of wood. He will then learn to his sorrow that political friendship only lasts till election day, and that he has only been made a tool in the hands of men who care as little for his welfare as they do for the worm that crawls beneath their feet.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The Catalogue of this institution for 1852-3 is now published, a pamphlet of about a hundred pages. The present number of students is 649. The Law Department numbers 127. The design of this school is to furnish a thorough legal education, as well as instruction in Commercial Jurisprudence. There are 127 connected with the Medical Department, and the opportunities afforded in this branch of science are exceedingly valuable, especially the Clinical Lectures at the Mass. General Hospital, where the practice as well as theory of Physic, is pursued. Gentlemen who belong to the Theological Department, have the privilege of attending all the public lectures given to the undergraduates in College. The other Department is called the Lawrence Scientific school. Instruction here is given in Engineering, Astronomy, Geology &c., by the most competent professors.

The number connected with the College is as follows: Seniors 80, Juniors 78, Sophomores 73, Freshmen 79. There are in the Libraries of the University, at present, 92,100 volumes.

TAKE OUR HAT COL!—Col. Knox has left with over a half bushel of potatoes, that were dug from one hill. There are 135 potatoes in all and they weigh 31 pounds. To speak Yankee fashion, it is the *darnest* hill of potatoes we ever saw, bunting us all hollow in the potato line. Mr. Knox has also left with us two potatoes which weigh respectfully two pounds and two ounces and two pounds and one ounce.

Thanksgiving in New Hampshire, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Loss of the American Ship Mobile and Seventy-four Lives.

A despatch from New York reports the loss of the American ship Mobile, 1000 tons, nearly new, Capt. Tarbox, from Liverpool for New Orleans, on the Arklow Banks, on the night of 27th ult. She had 60 passengers and 23 crew—all lost but 9, including the captain. The particulars are thus related:

The Mobile sailed Tuesday morning, with a fair wind, and made good progress through the day. At midnight, the captain went below, leaving the second mate in charge, with orders to steer west-south-west, and to call him (the captain) at 2 o'clock, or sooner, if the weather became threatening. At midnight, the wind was blowing a fresh breeze at east-north-east, with a heavy sea, which soon increased to a violent gale. On the captain coming on deck, at two o'clock, he found the ship on a ice shore, from which it was impossible to extricate her, the second mate having, it is said, mistaken his orders, and kept the ship on a west-north-west course.

At half past 2 she struck, heaving on Arklow bank, and shortly afterwards commenced to break up. Efforts were made to launch the boats, but in consequence of the high sea they were fruitless. A few hours after the vessel struck, the weather moderated, and at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning two schooners were in sight, and immediately bore down to the wreck. One of them, bound to Glasgow, took off four sailors and the only surviving passenger; and the other took off the remaining four sailors, and landed them at Westford, whence they have been forwarded to Liverpool.

Capt. Tarbox and all hands exerted themselves to the utmost to save the ship, until one after another were washed away and perished. The Mobile was 1000 tons burthen, and nearly new.

From Mexico.

News has been received from Mexico to the 5th inst. The pronunciamento at Guadalajara still occupies general attention. Davilla had retained his post but a few days, when a revolution occurred; and of course a fresh plan was at once announced, in which the federal doctrine was reasserted, and Santa Anna invoked to assume authority. By this document Jose Maria Blacharta was placed in command of the troops. Gen. Arista, since this edict appeared, has suspended communications with Juarez, and ordered the army to advance upon the re-factory State.

Rumors had been circulating at the Capitol, that by General Ureaga, the President, Arista was about to assume the dictatorship. There was no confidence placed in the story.

A decree had been issued by the Government for the reassembling of Congress on the 20th inst. The liberty of the press has been much restricted. A large body of the National Guard had surrendered at Cerro Gordo to the insurgents after a brief engagement.

An express from Orizaba states that a body of troops leaving Perote for that city on the 16th ult., were attacked by the insurgents, and disarmed after a short conflict. Three were killed and several wounded.

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

Search was made in several places at Holbrook, on Friday, last week, for contraband liquors. At the Samoset House were found two or three bottles, one of brandy, kept for cooking, which was seized and carried away. At the Saloons kept by Stillman Moody and J. B. Woods, a small quantity of ale was found, and some liquor on the premises of Dudley Day, all of which was carried away by the officer, and the keepers summoned to appear and answer.

An Irish woman, with an infant child 10 weeks old, was committed to jail in Northampton on Thursday, last week, for selling liquor contrary to law, in Amherst.

In the Common Pleas Court, at Worcester, last week, several liquor cases were disposed of, some of default of parties, others by conviction and the usual penalty.

MORE LARGE POTATOES.—Mr. Abner L. Beebe, of Ware, has sent us several mammoth potatoes, which are of a kind he calls the "Underwood Potato." The largest weighs 2 lbs. and a half, and four of them

weigh 3 lbs. and a half, and a

Mr. Alanson C. Merrick, of this town, has left with us some potatoes, of the above kind, which are also very large, one of them weighing 1 lb. and 10 ounces. Mr. Merrick planted one potato, from which he raised 55 lbs. and 5 ounces. Thirty-five of them weighed 35 lbs. and 8 ounces.

Mr. Brigham, of Three Rivers, has left with us some Jenny Lind Potatoes, which are very large and fair. One of them weighs one pound and ten ounces and 8 of them weigh 9 lbs. and a half.

While the potato subject is up, we might as well tell the story of an enormous one which was raised by one of our neighbors. It weighed five pounds, and was the only one boiled for a dinner for a family of seven persons!

CUBAN EXCITEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.

An indignation meeting was lately held at New Orleans, at which 20,000 persons were present. There were 200 Vice Presidents, and speeches of a powerful character were made from four different stands. Resolutions in favor of immediate redress were adopted, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to the President of the United States.

GOT FRIGHTENED.—The Spanish Consul

at New Orleans, has left for Cuba, for fear of the excited populace, who have manifested the deepest indignation towards the course pursued by the authorities of Havana.

CHEAP.—The Sound lines between New

York and Boston, are carrying passengers from one city to the other for \$1.25. Cheap enough.

For the Journal.**A Chapter from Nelly Gray.**

"A woman shines brightest when she is attending to her duties at home, seeking to make her husband happy and moulding the future character of her children."

"Well there! if the above isn't an insult on the whole race of maiden ladies, then there never was one. Just think, lady, can't she shine anywhere only in the kitchen, among pots and kettles, pudding and pudding-sticks, rag babies and babies in rags, amid the general uproar of a domestic bedlam? Stars and moonshine! I will not submit to such an imputation in silence. I'll bet the brightest ginea is that was ever made that the man who wrote that sentence, is a stony, crab-faced, sour-hearted husband, who thinks his wife was made for his servant, and for her husband; I'll warrant, she spends half his time in bar rooms, smoking cigars, reading newspapers and talking politics, without ever caring or thinking of his poor wife at home, spending her long evenings and many a weary hour, without his company. Such a man is not worthy of the love and companionship of a kind-hearted, faithful wife. Nelly will never marry such a man if she has to live in single blessedness all her lifetime."

If young unmarried ladies do not "shine brightest" when on this great green earth can?"

Nelly would like to know. With eyes that vie with the rubies of Golconde, cheeks as fresh as the dewy rose, voices as sweet as the nightingale and hearts as light and happy as the spirit of poesy, why can't they "shine"? It's a likely story that a woman "shines brightest" when she is fretting herself to death to make her husband happy—making him shirts, mending his clothes and roasting herself over a hot stove to get him a good dinner, for which she doesn't get even a heartless "thank you." A pretty idea, too, that she "shines brightest" when she is worrying all the patience out of her in keeping the dear children out of mischief and teaching them to appear respectable.—Ah, the children! She doesn't get a bit of credit for "moulding their characters," however good they may be. People don't say "what well-bred children Mrs. B.'s are," but "what a fine, well-bred group of children Mr. B. has brought up," just as though he was responsible for their good manners.

Out on the man who writes such sentiments; his opinion isn't worth a huckleberry in September.

From Mexico.**For the Palmer Journal.****The late Nomination for Whig Senators.**

The question is pertinently asked, why both the candidates nominated by the Whigs last year, were not nominated this year?

From the fact that Gad O. Bliss, Esq., of Longmeadow, who was the nominee for the East side of the river was not renominated, it was inferred, that he had declined being a candidate; indeed this was the impression given to a considerable extent about the time of the meeting of the Convention. But it turns out to be an entire mistake, Mr. Bliss having stated to two gentlemen who spoke to him on the subject, that he had been originally nominated without solicitation on his part, and he should not decline standing as a candidate if renominated.

In point of fact, Mr. Bliss is a gentleman well qualified to fill the station of State Senator, he has received the strength of the party in previous nominations, and courtesy, fair treatment, and long usage forbade that he should be superseded. This act of the Convention, brought about, it is to be perceived, by the personal friends of Mr. Dwight, will, if not set right, put at hazard the harmony of the Whig party at the coming election, as the friends of Mr. Bliss will put him forward as a candidate, and when the facts are known, it is to be presumed that a sense of right will induce a very large portion of the party to vote for him.

NELLY GRAY.

Navigating the Air.—The Paris correspondent of

PALMER JOURNAL.

Amateur Ballooning.

About twelve years ago, Mr. Wise, the great American aeronaut, told the people of Gettysburg, Pa., that he would ascend from their midst in his balloon. All was ready at the appointed hour, and Mr. W. stepped into the car. At that moment, J. B. McClellan, a clerk in the bank, pressed up to the aeronaut, and offered him fifty dollars for the ride, all alone. Mr. Wise smiled, but willing to amuse the crowd at the expense of the young gentleman, handed him into the car, and by the help of men and ropes allowed him to ascend about sixty feet, when he ordered him to be drawn down, as the time for his departure had passed, and the people were impatient. But our hero was not to be foiled, and rope after rope quickly snapped under his knife. All were thunderstruck when the few remaining ropes were abandoned and he, to all appearance, forever released from mortal hands. As McClellan was profoundly ignorant of ballooning, Mr. Wise began a rapid lecture on the subject. Upward and upward he rose, until the balloon appeared no larger than a small rubber ball. He was found by his friends in New York, with only a sprained ankle, having travelled twenty-eight miles. He said he could not hear much of Mr. Wises lecture, but soon began to think for himself. While throwing over the sand bags, his eye caught a rope, which he imagined might open the valve Mr. Wise talked about. After sailing as high and as far as he judged sufficient, and spying the Susquehanna ready to receive him in her silvery bosom, he jerked the rope, off came the valve, and down came the balloon, or as he described it, up bounded the world against his ankle. He has frequently been on horseback since.

CINNAMON TREE.—There are many cinnamon plantations in the vicinity of Columbia. The cinnamon trees or shrubs are planted in rows; their height does not reach the utmost exceed nine feet; the blossoms are white and scented. From the fruit, which is smaller than an acorn, oil is obtained. When the fruit is crushed and boiled the oil swims at the top; it is used for lighting, mingled with cocoanut oil. The cinnamon harvest takes place twice in the year. The first, called the great harvest, from April to July; the second, the little harvest, from November till January. The bark is peeled off the slender branches with a knife, and dried in the sun, by which process it acquires a yellowish brown color, and about the thickness of a card board. The fine cinnamon oil used in medicine is obtained from the cinnamon itself; it is shaken in a vessel full of water, in which it is steeped eight or ten days, the whole is then thrown into a still, and distilled over a slow fire. On the surface of the water thus obtained, the oil, after a short time, collects, and is removed with the greatest care.

ACTION AND REACTION IN FARMING.—Fences operate in two ways—if good they are a defense, if poor an offence.

Many a farmer by so sparingly seeding his new meadows, has had to eke his whole farm.

Every farmer should see daily every animal he has, and inspect its condition. Weekly visits, as with some, soon result in weekly animals.

The man who provides well sheltered caves for his sheep in winter, will soon find plenty of coats for his own back.

A good housewife should not be a person of "one idea," but should be equally familiar with flower garden and flower barrel; and though her lesson should be to lessen expense, yet the scent of a fine rose should not be less valued than the cent in the till. If her husband is a skillful sower of grain, she is equally skillful as a sewer or garment; he keeps his hose bright by use; she keeps the hose of the whole family in order.—*Albany Cultivator.*

SINGULAR IF TRUE.—We learn from Dr. Salisbury, Geologist to the State, that within the past week, a surveying party in Essex county, have stumbled upon the remains of a city which must have contained once 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. It is located in a forest, a few miles back of Ticonderoga, and was evidently, the home of a people advanced in the arts and comforts of civilization. In proof of this we may mention that the ruins of more than two hundred chimneys are yet in a state of good preservation. As no such city has ever been mentioned by our historians or gazetteers, a question arises about its original builders, which will keep our Historical Society in first class.

The idea that such a city should have existed within four hours ride of Albany for centuries, and yet never been discovered till July, 1852, is one of those singular facts which excite astonishment.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

BABIES.—An editor who has been married about a year, speaking of babies, says:

"The delight of the days; the torment of the nights; elegant in full dress, but horrible in disheble; beautiful on the smile, but maddened on the yell; exquisitely in place in the nursery, but awfully to trop in the parlor, stage and railroad car; the fountain of all joy, and something else; the well-springs of delight, and the recipients of unlimited spankings; the glory of 'pa'; the happiness of 'ma' who wouldn't have 'em."

The coachman of the King of Prussia having upset him, the king fell into an ungovernable rage.

"Well," said the coachman "it is a sad accident, a misfortune that might happen to any one—you, for instance, have you never lost a battle?"

"You must flatter or frighten," said M. — "the interest or the self love of men. Men are asses or monkeys, who only jump for nuts, or skip about in fear of the whip."

POETRY.

LINES. BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

In the embers all a-glow,
Fancy makes the pictures plain,
As I listen to the snow
Beating chill against the pane—
The wild December snow
On the lamp illumin'd pane.

Bent downward from his prime,
Like the ripe fruit from its bough,
As I muse my simple rhyme,
I can see my father now,
With the warning flowers of time
Blooming white about his brow.

Sadly flows the willow tree
On the hill so dear, yet drear,
Where the resting places be,
Of the dear ones that are dead
Where the mossy head-stone be
Of my early playmates dead,

But despite the dismal snow,
Blinding all the window o'er,
And the wind, that crouching low,
Whines against my study door,
In the cubers' twilight glow
I can see one picture more.

Down the beechen-shaded hills,
With the summer laubs at play,
Ron the violet rurals
Through the meadows sweet with hay,
Where the grey-winged plover trills
Of its joy the long-day.

Seeming almost within call,
'Neath our ancient trying tree,
Art thou pictured, source of all
That was dear to me;
But the wasted embers fall,
And the night is all I see.

The night with gusts of snow
Blowing wild against the pane,
And the wind that crouches low,
Crying mournfully in vain,
And the dreams that come and go
Through my memory-haunted brain.

A GEM.

When the twilight hours, like birds flew by,
As lightly and as free,
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand on the sea;

For every wave with dimpled face,
That leaped up in the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace,
And held it trembling there,

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN AND PERSONS NOT TAXED.

—By a law made at the last session of the legislature, any person not taxed, can be, at any time prior to ten days before an election, at which he desires to vote, and thereby will be 21 years of age on or before any election, that was ever dear to me;

But the wasted embers fall,
And the night is all I see.

137 All Garments made warranted to fit.

J. L. LOVELL,
DAGUERREOTYPIST.
Rooms, No. 2, Brick Block, Main Street,
WARE.

Pictures put up in all the various styles of the art, without regard to weather. Perfect satisfaction given or no charge.

New Fall Goods!
L. A. BAILEY,

FASHIONABLE Tailor, and dealer in Ready made Clothing, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, At Nassauwamo Block,

would call the attention of his friends and the public to a New and select assortment, which he offers on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Garments made to order in the most thorough manner and the latest styles.

Palmer Depot, Sept. 25th.

23d.

Kessuth and the Maine Law.

THE subscribers have removed from Mr. J. A. Squiers' Building, to Main street Strong's Brick Block, where they are ready and willing to show customers and friends, a good assortment of Shows, Pipe Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Also at the same place, a very general assortment (rather more than is profitable) of notes and accounts, for which we are just as willing to receive the cash to sell our wares. If we cannot have a rush but one way, should prefer to exchange the accounts, as we could use a little cash to advantage about these days.

J. S. BAILEY & CO.

Palmer, May 22.

51d.

Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having purchased the shop formerly occupied by T. C. Denecue, would announce to the citizens of Monson and vicinity, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., and at prices to suit.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS—Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Caps, &c. Also a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing.

The public may rest assured of finding such goods as they may want, and of finding me at all times at the shop, ready to wait on any who may give me a call.

137 All Garments made warranted to fit.

STEPHEN NEEDHAM.

Monson, May, 1852.

1y6

CROTON PAINT.

Mead & Fullmer's Croton Metallic FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

Principal Depot, 105 Murray street, and 19 Eighth Avenue, New York.

THE Company are now prepared—after a thorough test of two years—to sell this new and valuable article, which they feel confident and valuable known. It is cheaper superior to paint ever known. It is cheaper than white lead and some other paint, not in use. One pound will cover double the surface that the same weight of white paint is. One pound will cover double the surface that the same weight of white paint is. It works free and is easily applied. It sets quick, becomes hard, and in a short time cannot be removed from the substance to which it is applied. A bar of iron may be painted with it, and then subjected to an intense heat, and the pigment will remain on and cannot be scraped off. Its natural color is rich maroon, which can be shaded or changed, by mixing in other colors. This article is invaluable for its superior qualities in resisting the action of the weather, and no material can be used so effective for covering roofs, weather boarding, iron railing, steam boilers, steam and smoke pipes, and all other substances to which paint is applied. The attention of house builders, painters, etc., is respectfully called to this article, and a trial asked. It is put up in different sized packages: both dry and in oil. Certificates from responsible persons will be shown to all applicants, two of which will be found below.

Messrs. Mead & Ayres.

Chelsea Iron Works, 26th-st., N. Y.

This is to certify that I have used the Croton Metallic Paint the past 18 months, and that I find it to be the best mineral paint I ever used for wood work, tin roofs, iron and brick work, &c., I find also that it takes less oil, and covers twice the surface of any other color I ever used.

JAMES M. HUNTER;

House and Sign Painter, 301 West 20th-st., N. Y.

Analysis of Mead and Fullmer's Paint, by J. H. Salisbury, Chemist to New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany. One hundred grains gave:

Prot. Oxide of Iron 86 75 Silica, 7 50

7 50 Prot. Oxide of Iron 20 30 Manganeze, 1 95

1 95 Alumina, 0 20 Magnesia, 0 05

Lime, 0 35 Soda, 0 15

Phosph. 0 35 Other Matter, 0 05

100 00

For sale in Palmer, by E. BROWN, and in

all the principal towns in the country.

E. HAIGHT,

Local and travelling Agent.

6m50.

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.

J. S. LOOMIS.

Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850.

1y9

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Palmer and Vicinity, that he has opened a new Blacksmith Shop, in front of Mr. Squier's Iron Foundry, and is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing at short notice.

137 Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.

H. B. KILBEY.

Palmer, June 12th, 1852.

8

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. BLANCHARD.

Palmer, Dec. 27.

35d.

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subsriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.

GEORGE W. RANDELL.

Three Rivers April 24th.

21d.

R. BARRON.

Botanic Physician and Clairvoyant.

All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by the clairvoyant, who is experienced in compounding Medicine of all kinds.

Syrups.

Cancer, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Compound Humor, Lung.

Anti-bilious Pills of a superior kind.

All kinds of the above Medicines kept constantly on hand.

R. BARRON.

Palmer, Sept. 10.

21d.

Bitters.

Jaudice, Strengthening,

Wine, Stimulating,

Lung.

Botanic Physician and Clairvoyant.

All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by the clairvoyant, who is experienced in compounding Medicine of all kinds.

F. BLANCHARD.

Palmer, Dec. 27.

35d.

STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS

AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by

ELIHU GEER.

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

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CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY

STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF

LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING

FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;

WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES,

GOLD PENS,

PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;

INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;

BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK,

WAFERS, SEALING WAX,

BLot PENS, Blotting Paper, Pen Rocks,

WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;

Slate and Lead Pens;

RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;

VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,

Water Color Paints and Brushes;

GUM LABELS;

ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES;

Writing Desks, Paper Boxes,

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-PI

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THIOLDIKE STS.

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Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

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The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

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Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER.

For Boston, 8, 49, a. m., 1, 49, 2, 49, 9, 10, p. m.
New York, 10, 44, 11, 15, a. m., and 6, 29, p. m.
Albany, 11, 15, a. m., 8, 2, p. m.

The 10, 44, a. m., and 1, 49, 6, 29, 9, 10, p. m.

trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 a. m.—West at 3, 20 p. m.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 a. m., and 6, 45 p. m. Leave Palmer for New London at 6, 45, a. m. and 2, 40 p. m.

STAGES.
Arrive from Enfield 9, 1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8, 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 a. m.

Leave for Amherst at 12 a. m., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

A Tale of the Western Prairies.

During the summer of 18—, soon after the difficulties with the Winnebagos Indians had been amicably adjusted by a visit of the chiefs to Washington, accompanied by Governor Cass, a Sioux Indian while out hunting near the mouth of Root River, shot and scalped a Winnebago, which act he attempted to justify by saying that the Winnebagos had wrapped around his person the blanket of an Indian who a short time previous had murdered his brother.

The Winnebagos became indignant at the act; and about two thousand of them assembled at Fort Crawford, and demanded of Colonel Taylor the procurement and surrender of the murderer.

The officers of the Fort, apprehensive that new difficulties might arise with this factious tribe, if their demands were unattended to, concluded to make an effort to obtain the murderer. Accordingly an officer was despatched to demand him of the Sioux nation, who immediately gave him up, and he was brought down the river and confined at Fort Crawford.

Soon after his arrival at the Fort, the Winnebagos assembled again and insisted upon the unconditional surrender of the prisoner to them, which Colonel Taylor refused to make, but despatched Lieut. R. and Dr. Eluise, the surgeon of the garrison, to have a talk with them upon the subject.

At the conference, the Winnebagos talked in a threatening and overbearing manner, and insisted that nothing would satisfy them but taking the life of the Sioux in their own way and by themselves.

At length Lieut. R. proposed that the Indian should have a chance for his life in the following manner:

Two weeks from that time he was to be led out upon the open prairie, and in a line with him, ten paces off, was to be placed upon his right and left twelve of the most expert runners of the Winnebago nation, each armed with a tomahawk and scalping knife.

At the tap of the drum the Sioux

should be free to start for the home of his tribe, and the Winnebagos free to pursue, capture and scalp him.

To this proposal the Winnebagos acceded at once, and seemed much pleased with the anticipation of great sport, as well as an easy conquest of the prisoner, whose confinement in the garrison during the two weeks they believed would prostrate whatever running qualities he possessed.

Their best runners were immediately brought in and trained every day in full sight of the fort.

Lieut. R., who was born and warmly enlisted in the cause of the Sioux, determined to have his Indian in the best possible trim.

Accordingly Dr. Eluise took him in charge, prescribing his diet, regulating his hours of repose, and directing the rubbing of his body with flesh brushes twice a day, immediately before he went to the parade ground to perform his morning and evening trainings.

In fact so carefully was he trained and fitted for the race of life and death, that he was timed upon the parade ground, the fourth day before the race, and performed the astonishing feat of twenty-one miles in two hours, apparently without fatigue.

The day at length arrived. Thousands of Indians, French, Americans, and others, had assembled to witness the scene.

In fact it was regarded as a gala day by all except the avenger of his brother Sue.

Lieut. R., on the part of his prisoner,

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

NO. 28.

The Daughter's Burial.

Summer had come. The wild flowers of early spring were withering beneath the sun's scorching blaze, and sending forth on the gentle wings of the wind, the sweet fragrance of their departure. They had sprung upward from the earth's bosom, as the timid heralds of summer's more glorious splendor, had stayed one short month, and were gone. The wild flowers are my favorites, for in them I read a portrait of human life. Their countless variety, the loveliness and simplicity of some, the majesty and grandeur of others, their changeableness, fragrance and beauty, their earthly bloom, their drooping and dying, just upon the confines of winter, like the last lingering and spirit-broken survivor of a past generation; all, all, mirror forth to the mind that is accustomed to read in the great book of Nature, the semblance of life.

The hair was plaited into numerous thongs, fringed with bells and tasseled with a red or white feather, while hair moccasins were corded around the hollow of the foot, as well as around the ankle, with the sinews of the deer. In the right hand each carried his tomahawk, while the left grasped the sheath that contained the scalping knife.

The prisoner was about twenty-three years of age, a little under six feet in height, of a muscular, well proportioned contour, and manifested in the easy movements of his body a wiry and agile command of his muscular powers; his countenance presented a wan and haggard appearance, as he stood upon the ground, owing partly to the rigid discipline he had undergone in training, and partly to his having painted his face black with the figure of a horse-shoe in white upon his forehead, which denotes that he was condemned to die with the privilege of making an effort to save his life by his fleetness. Around his body he wore a narrow belt of wampum, to which was appended the scalp he had taken from the Winnebago.

Soon after they had formed a line, Lieut. R. came up and took off one of the moccasins of the Indian, and showed the chief that he thought it contained a thin sheet of steel, and asked if they objected to it, to which they replied that he might wear as much iron as he pleased.

Lieut. R. having noticed at the same time that the countenance of the Indian

presented a downcast and melancholy appearance, requested Dr. Eluise to come forward, who after examining his pulse, reported that he was much excited and that his nerves were in a tremulous condition.

Lieut. R. immediately took him by the arm and led him out some distance in front of the line, where he asked him through his interpreter if he was afraid to run; to which he replied that he was not afraid to run with any Winnebago on foot, but he was afraid he could not outrun all the horses that were mounted by armed Indians.

The Lieutenant saw at once the cause of his alarm, and informed him that they should not interfere.

He intended to ride the fleetest horse on the ground, and keep near him, and as he was well armed, would see that no horseman approached with hostile intention.

At this announcement the countenance of the Indian brightened up with a smile; his whole person seemed lifted from the ground, and he returned to his position in the line with a stalwart stride.

The Chiefs and Lieutenant R. soon after this mounted their horses, and stood in a position directly in the rear of the prisoner. Spectators were removed from the front. Lieut. R. gave the signal.

The blow had scarcely reached the drum when the prisoner darted from his antagonist with a bound which placed him beyond the reach of the whirling tomahawk.

When the race was under way, many of his antagonists ran with great fleetness for a mile, when the distance between them and the Sioux began to widen rapidly, showing the superior bottom of the latter, acquired by the discipline of the white man.

At the end of two miles the last of the contending Winnebagos withdrew from the chase; not an Indian horse was upon the ground that could keep up with him after he had gone the first half mile, and at the end of the fourth mile, Lieut. R., finding that his steed was much fatigued, and the prairie free from enemies, reined up. The Indian did not look behind, or speak, as far as he was followed or could be seen, but kept his eyes steadily fixed upon the white flags that had been placed at a distance of half a mile apart, in order that he might run upon a straight line.

It was soon after reported by the Winnebagos that he had been shot by one of their boys, who had been secreted by order of War-kon-shutes-kee, beneath the banks of the river near the upper end of the prairie. This, however, proved to be false. The boy had shot at a Winnebago through mistake, who, like himself, had been secreted for the purpose of intercepting the Sioux, who, a few years ago, was present at a treaty made by Gov. Doty with the Sioux nation.

He had then but recently acquired the rank of chief. After being informed by Gov. Doty that Lieut. R. and Dr. Eluise

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At a meeting of the Whigs of Longmeadow, convened for the purpose of considering what course it would be proper for them to pursue, in view of the indignity offered to their fellow townsmen, G. O. Bliss, Esq., and through him to the Whigs of said town, by the action of the Whig Convention recently assembled at Springfield, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators for Hampden County, in displacing without good and sufficient reason the name of Gad O. Bliss from their ticket, and substituting therefore the name of George Dwight—it was unanimously resolved as follows:

1st. Resolved, That as far as we have the means of ascertaining, our fellow townsmen, G. O. Bliss Esq., in connection with E. B. Gillett, Esq., of Westfield, is the first choice of the Whigs of Hampden County for their Senator in the next Massachusetts Legislature.

2d. Resolved, That we do not recognize the propriety or right of a few individuals, by fore-stalling the action of Delegates to the County Convention aforesaid, to set aside a candidate, who, for two years has been, and, as we believe, still is the first choice of a majority of the Whigs in said County, and substituting in his place one who, according to all fair and honorable rules of action, is not as well entitled to the nomination of the Convention aforesaid.

3d. Resolved, That in our judgement, the success of the Whig party, in this County, at the coming State election, has been greatly retarded by the action of the Convention as aforesaid.

4th. Resolved, That as Whigs of Hampden County, it has ever been our delight, as it has been our good fortune, to swell the majority which has conduced to the honor and renown of the old Bay State—and it is with feelings of deep regret that we feel compelled to do any thing which shall tend to smother the Whig majority with which Longmeadow has ever marched up to the rescue. But the feeling that a marked insult has been offered to our neighbor and friend, together with a degree of self-respect, and above all, the conviction that we shall be justified by all honorable and fair minded men, has brought us to the determination to stand by our candidates for the past two years, and we therefore place upon our ticket for Senators for Hampden County the names of Gad O. Bliss, Esq., of Longmeadow, and Edward B. Gillett, Esq., of Westfield—and pledge to that ticket our firm and hearty support, and our determination, by a circulation of the facts in the case, for the consideration of our Whig brethren throughout the County, and by all fair and honorable means to secure its triumphant success.

5th. Resolved, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy be sent to the Springfield Daily Republican, Holyoke Freeman, Westfield News Letter, and Palmer Journal for publication.

D. CHANDLER, Chairman; R. H. BURNHAM, Secretary.
Longmeadow, Oct. 25, 1852.

ESCAPE FROM RULE.—The Providence Times has the following:

"On Thursday, as the Fall River boat was about leaving her wharf, an interesting affair occurred, painfully illustrative of the depths of depravity to which poor human nature can be plunged. The immediate subject was a young girl about sixteen of age, whom a couple of her own sex of no doubtful appearance had persuaded to accompany them to New York. Her mother had, at the last moment, learned of the mischief in contemplation, just in time to arrive at the boat, and make a few expostulations with her daughter, in an effort to induce her to return home, but without success. The mother being fully determined not to abandon her daughter to the terrible fate to which her companions were leading, was finally carried with them to Fall River. On the way she succeeded in dissipating the allurements held out by the young girl's seducers, and induced her to consent to return home, which she did on the boat of Friday morning.

What punishment and restraint is too severe for human beings who can thus lead to destruction an innocent and confiding fellow mortal? And how startling is the thought of the feeble partitions which separate a life of sorrow and depravity from one of virtue and usefulness."

SEDUCTION.—Reuben Lee of Nunda, N. Y., was recently tried at Albany, for abducting and marrying a girl of less than 14 years old, named Elizabeth Murray, against the consent of her father. Lee and Elizabeth went to school together, and one day instead of going to school, went to a neighboring town and were married. The father commenced a suit with two counts, one for abducting the girl and the other for marrying her. On the first count Lee was discharged, and on the second found guilty.

IMMENSE CORN CROP IN MISSOURI.—The Brunsicker of the 25th Sept. says:

"The yield of corn this season in the Grand River country will be unprecedented, and will probably bring forth the best fattened pork hogs we have ever had, as that will be the most ready way of turning corn into cash. Stock animals of all kinds are in great demand among us, and we shall have for years a great market of all kinds for live stock. Three year old steers now sell at from \$15 to \$18; four year old at from \$20 to \$25, and sucking male colts at \$30."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday morning, as the accommodation train on the Western Railroad, in going west, was near Chester Factories, an Irishman, named Michael Foley, who was sitting in a handcar attached, fell out, and striking his head upon a rail, was instantly killed.

A man named Brown, 47 years old, was run over and killed by a gravel train on the New London Railroad, near New London, on Wednesday evening.

CHELSEA—REMARKABLE FATALITY.—Mr. Alphonso S. Smith, residing in Bourbon County, Kentucky, near the Clarke Line, was attacked with cholera on Monday week, and died Tuesday evening. His death was followed by that of his wife, his grandfather, Mr. James Thomas, and seven negroes by Saturday evening following—making ten deaths in the family from Tuesday until Saturday. There were seven other cases on Monday last, two or three of which it was thought would terminate fatally.

OUTRAGE.—At West Newton, on Tuesday night, last week, the houses of deacon Stone and Wm. P. Houghton, active friends of the new liquor law, were besmeared with coal tar, paint, or other offensive substance.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISH, EDITOR.
SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1852.

DEATH OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

A great man has passed away. DANIEL WEBSTER is dead! He died at his residence

at Marshfield, on Sunday morning last, at 22 minutes before 3 o'clock. He died an emphatically as the great orb of day goes down behind the western hills.

Mr. Webster had been unwell for some weeks, but no alarming symptoms showed themselves until Thursday afternoon, last week. He was then taken vomiting, which continued at intervals up to the day before his death. His disease was an affection of the liver, though supposed to be a dangerous affection of the bowels by his physicians, until a post mortem examination proved the contrary.

Daniel Webster, without doubt, was the greatest man in the world. His superiority as an orator and statesman never found an equal in America. Wherever our Government is recognized, his name is known; in fact, he has been to the Union what Solon was to Greece—the fashioner and supporter of its laws. He was ever a firm supporter of the Whig Party, yet he has received most ungrateful treatment at their hands. At their two last national conventions he should have received the nomination for President, but he was passed over to make room for inferior men. This neglect was sensibly felt by him, yet he continued his attachment to his party and warmly advocated their measures. His support of the Fugitive Slave law, in our opinion, was the greatest error of his life. His previous declarations in favor of the non-extension and prohibition of Slavery, had led the North to expect that his influence would be wielded against it; but the hearty manner in which he embraced the compromise measures, and his subsequent obedience to southern demands, alienated many of his northern friends. But we shall not attempt to criticize the acts of his life; we know he was not faultless, and we also know that impartial history will do justice to his many great and noble deeds. His name will live as long as this nation endures, and his masterly genius will shine in the literary firmament through succeeding ages. The following is a brief compendium of the principal acts of the great man:

Daniel Webster was the descendant of a Scottish ancestry, who came to this country more than two centuries since and located in Massachusetts. They possessed in a marked degree the distinguishing attributes of the early New England settlers. Daniel, one of the five children of Ebenezer Webster, was born in that part of Salisbury, N. H., which is now known as Franklin, on the 18th of January, 1782. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, in the famous Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, of Brewster, and at Dartmouth College, which his father resented unsolicited to send him—a great undertaking for a poor farmer, in what was still almost a pioneer settlement. His brother Ezekiel was also sent a little later to Dartmouth, imposing on them both, as well as on their parents, the necessity of observing a most rigorous economy. But they were both enabled creditably through, and more than justified the fond hopes of their parents. Ezekiel became a lawyer of eminence, but fell dead (of disease of the heart) while arguing a cause in Concord, N. H., in 1829.

Daniel entered college in 1797, and graduated in 1801, spending the next year as Principal of an Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, for \$350 per annum, which he saved entirely, earning his livelihood by copying legal records. After spending a few months in the law office of Mr. Thompson in Salisbury, he went to Boston, and entered as a student in the office of Christopher Gore, an eminent lawyer and statesman, where he made rapid proficiency, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1805. Returning to New Hampshire he declined a proffered Clerkship in the Court of which his father was now a Judge, and as his father was visibly declining, he settled beside him at Boscombe, till the old man's death, which occurred in April, 1806. The next year, Daniel relinquished his business to his brother Ezekiel and removed to Portsmouth, and was married the following summer to Grace Fletcher, daughter of Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H. By her he had four children—Grace, Fletcher, Julia, and Edward—of whom Fletcher alone survives. Edward died in Mexico, in 1847, while serving as a Major of Massachusetts Volunteers. Julia became Mrs. Appleton, and died in Boston some years ago.

Mr. Webster lived nine years in Portsmouth, and was thence elected to Congress in Nov. 1812, and re-elected in 1814. After remaining for several years in retirement during which he removed from New Hampshire to Boston, Mr. Webster returned to Congress as representative of the Boston district. His course while filling that office was marked by a display of talent which soon led to his elevation to the National Senate, in which body he remained until 1841, when he accepted the post of Secretary of State, under President Harrison. While in the Senate, Mr. Webster took the leading part in every intellectual controversy that occurred during fourteen exciting years of our history. The tariff, nullification, the recharter of the Bank of the United States, the removal of the deposits, the independent treasury, and other questions of importance were discussed in the Senate during those years, and, whatever difference of opinion may exist

as to the soundness of his position, there is but one sentiment as to the manner in which he maintained them.

After serving more than two years in the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Webster retired to private life, but returned to the Senate in 1845, in which body he remained until the summer of 1850, when, on the reconstruction of the Whig cabinet, consequent on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, he was again called to the State Department, where he continued until the day of his death.

HIS LAST HOURS.

About half past five o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. Webster was again seized with violent nausea, and raised considerable dark matter, tinged with blood. Exhaustion now increased rapidly, and his physicians held another consultation, which resulted in a conclusion that his last hour was fast approaching. This was a solemn and sad moment to his family, his friends, and the nation.

The announcement of the opinion of the physician was made to Mr. Webster, who calmly requested that the female members of his family might be called in, viz., Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fletcher Webster, Mrs. J. W. Paige, and Miss Dowis of New York. To each, calling them individually, he addressed a few words of farewell and religious consolation. Next he called in the male members of his family, and the personal friends, who have been at Marshfield during the last few days, viz.: Fletcher Webster, his only surviving son; Samuel A. Appleton, his son-in-law; J. W. Paige, George T. Curtis, Edward Curtis of New York, Peter Harvey, Charles Henry Thomas, of Marshfield, and Messrs. George J. Abbott and W. C. Zantzing, both of the Department of State, Washington. Addressing each by name, he referred to his past relations to them respectively, and one by one bade them an affectionate farewell. This was about half past six.

Shortly after he conversed with Dr. Jeffries, who said he could do nothing more for him than to administer occasionally a sedative potion. "Then," said Mr. Webster, "I can lie here patiently till the end. If it be so, it may come soon."

He now had Mr. Peter Harvey called in again, and said to him, "Harvey, I am not so sick but that I know you; I am well enough to know you; I am well enough to love you, and well enough to call down the richest of Heaven's blessings upon you and yours—Harvey, don't leave me till I am dead; don't leave Marshfield till I am a dead man."

Then, if speaking to himself, he said: "On the twenty-fourth of October, all that is mortal of Daniel Webster will be no more."

He now prayed in his usual voice, strong, full, and clear, ending with "Heavenly Father, forgive my sins, and receive me to thyself through Christ Jesus."

Repeatedly, in the course of the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon, he conversed freely and with great clearness of detail in relation to his private affairs, and the condition of his farm, stating his plans fully and the manner in which he wished them carried out.

These matters, however, formed but a small portion of his conversation during the day and evening. He seized upon every opportunity to impress upon his friends the great truths of religion, and their practical application to the affairs of life; and he seemed to gain new strength as he from time to time eloquently and solemnly expatiated upon the beautitudes of Christianity, and its principles and promises.

At half past 7, Dr. J. Mason Warren arrived, and from this hour up to 10 o'clock, the great man failed rapidly. At that time he awoke somewhat from a lethargy, his countenance became animated, and his eye flashed with its usual brilliancy, when he exclaimed: "I STILL LIVE!"

and immediately sank into a state of tranquil unconsciousness. Those were the last words of Webster. His breathing now became fainter, and his strength seemed entirely prostrate. He lingered in this condition until twenty two minutes to three o'clock, when the spirit returned to its God—and Daniel Webster was no more!

His bedside was surrounded by his son, Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Le Roy, Edward Curtis, Esq., Mr. Thomas, Mr. Abbott and George Curtis. A few moments after he had expired, Mrs. Webster entered the room to gaze upon the lifeless remains of her beloved partner. The scene is beyond description. Her grief found utterance in the most exquisitely agonizing tones of sorrow. Like Rachel, she refused to be comforted, and was led away by a friend.

Mr. Webster's age was 70 on the 18th of January last. He had made every arrangement of his worldly concerns, and provided that his remains should be deposited in the tomb which he had caused to be constructed upon his farm at Marshfield.

News of his Death.

News of the death of Daniel Webster was telegraphed to all parts of the country on Sunday morning, and in every place where the sad event was announced, the most profound manifestations of mourning were adopted. Bells were tolled, flags hung at half mast, and public buildings draped in emblem of woe. Everywhere, among all classes and all parties, the loss of the great man is deeply felt. All are ready to let partisan feeling be forgotten and unite in tokens of sorrow for the deceased.

The Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Webster took place at Marshfield yesterday, at 12 o'clock. It was his request that he should be buried in an unostentatious manner.

FALL IN PRICES.—Despatches from New Orleans of 22d inst., announce that meat Pork has fallen as low as \$15.50 per lb. in that market.

An Outrageous Fraud.

All our readers have probably heard considerable about the Gardiner Claim, which was a long time before Congress, and which our Government paid nearly half a million of dollars to settle, Mr. Gardiner alleging that the late war with Mexico had been the means of robbing him of a valuable gold mine in the State of San Luis Potosi. The U. S. House of Representatives appointed a Committee to examine into this claim, and they report that the alleged mine in the State of San Luis Potosi, (department of Rio Verde) upon which Gardiner's claim was based, has no existence, because there are no mines of stone still through the whole service, while they also state the claim was established by perjury and forgery.

Thomas Corwin received \$22,000 for being counsel for Mr. Gardiner, but he will refund the same to Government, now that the fraud is discovered. How easily the wise men in our national council can be gullied.

RETURN OF THE ENGLISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Prince Albert's expedition ship had arrived at Aberdeen, in Scotland, on the 6th inst. She brings no news of Sir John Franklin. The Albert wintered in Baffin's Bay; had searched Prince Regent's inlet, without any new discovery. Her consort passed up Wellington Channel, and found it open.

The Prince Albert traversed a newly discovered channel on the west of North Somerset, and traveled with sledges round by Port Leopold, but found no traces of the missing expedition. The Prince Albert got as far North as Beechey Head. On the 19th August last, she fell in with the North Star. The expedition had passed up Wellington Channel early in the season. It was free from ice.

"But it shocks the confidence of singers to stare them in the face." Fiddlesticks and string instruments! I've stood in the gallery and shamed my Ebenezer" for the past ten years, and never yet got frightened by people looking at me. If any lady can't stand up and sing with better spirits when she knows the congregation are not only hearing, but seeing her, she had better take the "black veil" or keep out of the choir. Why, if the present plan is to be adhered to, I would suggest an improvement, that the congregation rise and "face the music," while the singers very unceremoniously turn their backs upon the congregation, or squat down behind the gallery and perform their part.

It is argued that singing is an indispensable part of church worship; if so, isn't it just as essential to face the singers when they perform their exercises, as to face the pastor when he performs his? My school teacher used to tell his pupils if they wished to understand what was said, look the speaker in the face. This everybody will acknowledge, was good advice, but no better than that of the minister, who told his hearers "he could preach a great deal better if they would look at him instead of out of the window."

The same reasoning will apply equally well to a choir of singers. They can sing better when the eyes of the congregation are upon them.

I am unfortunately obliged to attend church where this modern practice is inflicted on the congregation. Deacon A. and Squire B., who are as regular in their slips as the dawn of the Sabbath, seem to enjoy the practice highly. They never turn to the right or left from the time they take their seats till the benediction is pronounced. By the time the person gets his morning prayer finished they both get into a state of comparative stupification. Then comes the first hymn, soothily stealing over their shoulders like a lullaby, and they seem to feel the quiet spirit of the Sabbath calmly settling upon them.

The text and sermon come next, and by the time the minister gets to secondly or thirdly, both the deacon and squire are deeply absorbed in the subject, and for the rest of the sermon nod assent to every sentence the speaker utters. Now if they could be stirred up by rising in prayer and singing time, they would probably keep awake during the whole sermon, unless the minister extended his remarks to ninthly and tenthly, when no one would be blamed for going to the land of nod.

For the Journal.

"Face the Music."

For once in my life I am going to preach a short sermon. I am not in the habit of sticking my nose into the pie that properly belongs to clergymen, deacons, and all good people who go to church to say their prayers, that they go to meeting. But when the congregation depart from that good old custom of "facing the music," it's high time for some body to preach about it.

Now I am among those who would like to

Personal Memorials of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster was married in June, 1808, to Grace Fletcher, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire.—She died in 1827, while on the way to Washington with her husband. They had four children—Grace Fletcher Julia and Edward of whom only Fletcher now survives. Grace died early; Edward died in the Mexican war; Julia married Samuel A. Appleton, of Boston, and died a few years since. The decease of these children was deeply felt by Mr. Webster. The last volume of the recently published edition of his works contains the following touching tribute to their memory:

With the warmest paternal affection, mingled with deeply afflicted feelings, I dedicate this the last volume of my work, to the memory of my deceased children.

JULIA WEBSTER APPLETON, beloved in all the relations of daughter, wife, mother, sister and friend, and MAJOR EDWARD WEBSTER,

beloved in all the relations of son, and

MR. WEBSTER was again married in 1832 to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of Herman Le Roy, of New York city, by whom he has no issue. Mrs. Webster is still living.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A death occurred at the New Market, St. Louis, on Wednesday morning, 13th inst., under circumstances of a most singular character. Mrs. Sarah Jane Bolton, while passing through the market, accidentally lost her pocket-book. It was picked up soon after by a German woman, named Mrs. King, who returned it to the owner. She opened the pocket-book, examined it, and declared that Mrs. King had taken \$10 of the money. The latter seemed much confused, and denied it. Mrs. Bolton then threatened that she would have her arrested and searched, when Mrs. King fell dead at her feet. The death was sudden as has ever been known. Mrs. King was the wife of a steamboat man, and the mother of several children.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Japan expedition from the United States it is believed, will result in the establishment of American factories at the principal port of the empire, and the opening of trade as at Canton. It is believed also, that the squadron will secure the location at some convenient point within the Emperor's dominions of a coaling station for the steam packets to be established between California and China. This done, and a pledge that our sailors shipwrecked on the Japan coast shall not be maltreated hereafter, and the expedition will result in great practical good.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE LOBOS ISLAND MATTER.—We hear that the firms in this city who have despatched vessels to collect guano at the Lobos Islands, have sent out orders to their commanders not to attempt to obtain a cargo of guano, but to proceed to Callao, and other points along the coast, for freight, looking to the U. S. Government for whatever loss accrues in consequence.—*Traveler.*

A GIANT AND GIANTESS.—At Plaistow, in Essex county, England, there at present resides a woman aged twenty, who stands six feet four inches in height; the middle finger on either hand measures six inches; the length of her ear is twenty-eight inches. It is only within the last three or four years that she has attained her present extraordinary height.—There is every indication that two or three inches will be added to her stature. The Kentish giant, Edward Crusor, is paying his addresses to this young woman, and they will probably be married. Crusor is only nineteen years of age, and stands seven feet six inches. His father and mother are below the middle stature, and his sisters are dwarfish.

A FOOLISH EXPERIMENT.—It is said that applications have been made to the proprietors of the different places of entertainment in London, from whence balloon ascents take place, by an individual who wishes to make an ascent suspended 30 feet below the car, by magnetic attraction. The method by which he proposes to accomplish thefeat is this: He possesses a magnet, the attractive power of which will sustain a weight of 150 lbs.; this is to be hung by a fine 30 feet below the car; round his body is fixed an iron zone, on being brought near the magnet, firmly attaches itself thereto.

COLORED ROMANCE.—A pretty bit of romance in relation to a lady who had married her fifth husband, originated a short time since in Holmes County, Miss. *The Lexington Advertiser*, published in that County, spoils the interesting story remarking "that a story is going the rounds of the papers about a woman living in Holmes County, who has married five husbands, her first and fifth being identical, and her third the officiating minister at her last marriage." This speaks very badly for the morality of our County. We have inquired into the matter, and learn that the aforesaid "lady" is a negro woman living in the southern portion of our county.

EXTREME OLD AGE.—There is an old man in Belgrade, on the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey, who has attained the enormous age of one hundred and seventy-two years. He is still in possession of all his faculties, and smokes his pipe regularly. Fifty years ago, he used to go out hunting with his grandson, and it is not quite one hundred years since he made his third marriage with a young girl of nineteen, whom he has outlived by forty-four years.

THE BARN OF ALICE.—The barn of Alexander Gray of Athol, was struck by lightning on Monday evening, last week, and was entirely consumed, with all the hay and grain, and one horse.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSE IN WINCHESTER.—The Primary School house in Winchester, was

Only Two Days More Before Election.
The election for President and Vice President of the United States takes place next Tuesday. We have no exhortation to make to our readers, to induce them to vote for any particular candidate, believing they all have the good sense to judge for themselves which of the three tickets is deserving of their suffrage. We do not anticipate that the election will be a very spirited one, for the reason that no great questions are at issue to draw out a full vote. The Webster party in their State will not withdraw from the field, now that their candidate for the office of President is no more. They propose to keep up the organization and vote for the electors, which will count just as much against the other candidates as though Webster's name accompanied the ticket.

In our next issue we will announce who, in all probability, will be our next President, and let the choice fall upon either Scott or Pierce; we shall not consider the country ruined, nor expect everybody will receive "two dollars a day and roast beef" for the next four years.

FRANCE.—The English presses affirm that all demonstrations which have greeted Louis Napoleon during his tour to the South are heartless, or got up for the occasion. The London correspondent of the *N.Y. Commercial* says:

"No one in France dares write any contradiction, but travelers who have been eye-witnesses of many of the pretended atrocities, and who have since returned to England, give a very discordant picture of them. Persons returning to other countries will also carry the same intelligence; and in this way it will get back to Paris and dislodge the citizens of the idea that the whole of Europe is deceived, as they have been, with the Government descriptions of the ardor that has been manifested."

POTATOES FROM IRELAND.—The *Dublin Evening Post* has a paragraph which shows that the Irish are sending us something besides emigrants:

"We have learned that some considerable shipments of potatoes have been made during the last few weeks from Dublin to New York and New Orleans. A highly respectable Emigration House in this city has shipped one hundred tons, by a single vessel, for the latter port, with every prospect of realising a good profit. The potatoes are packed in covered baskets prepared for the purpose, and serve for ballast in vessels taking out emigrants."

A PERJURER.—An individual named Schmidt has been arrested and committed to prison in New York, for deliberate perjury in court. The accused has been instrumental in obtaining naturalization papers for foreigners, by swearing that he knew them when they arrived in this country, and it is now charged that Schmidt himself has not been long enough in this country to have knowledge of the facts to which he attests. It is intimated there are others connected with this high-handed scheme of villainy.

WEALTH OF UNCLE SAM.—The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts to \$12,000,000,000, and the population is 24,000,000 souls. The wealth divided by the population gives \$500 to each person, young and old; and counting five persons to each family, it would give the handsome little fortune of \$2500 to every family of the republic, not excluding the slaves.

Poisoned HER PARENTS.—The father and mother of a family in Galena, Ill., died last spring, as was supposed from cholera. Recent developments have led to the belief that they were poisoned by a daughter 15 years old, under the influence of a young man who had been paying his attentions to her, but to whom the parents objected on account of his bad character.

RIGHT.—The Erie Railroad Company have recently forbid entirely the sale of intoxicating drinks in any of the refreshment houses along the road, or in any of the grounds of the company, and absolutely refuse employment to any person who makes use of such drinks.

GOTO FARMING.—Some Christian Jews are making great exertions to promote an interest in agriculture in the vicinity of Jerusalem, and they solicit donations of seeds, plants, and implements, from the United States. Several valuable girls have already been sent them.

GOOD.—A Public Reform League has been formed in New Orleans, to suppress public drinking houses, and the *True Delta* says its meetings are thronged, and by citizens, too, of character and standing in the community whose presence is rarely met with at political assemblies.

BUTTER.—During the past week, upwards of twenty thousand pounds of butter arrived at Georgetown, D. C., in wagons, and met with ready sales, at from \$18 to \$20 per hundred pounds.

RUN AWAY.—Fifteen negroes, belonging to Elias Cheney, Esq., of Funkstown, and one belonging to Alexander Mitchell, Esq., living near Hagerstown, Md., run away to Pennsylvania on the 15th instant. A reward of \$1000 has been offered for their apprehension.

TWO IN ONE.—The Anti-Liquor Law Convention at Charlestown, Mass., has nominated a ticket for various State officers, made up mostly from the previous nominees of the Whig and Democratic tickets. A large cotton factory was destroyed by fire at Millbury, Mass., on Monday last.

PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE.—Prince Lucien Bonaparte has just had the good fortune to break the bank at a noted German gaming place, Hamburg. He won \$40,000 francs, or \$5,000—rather a weak bank.

NOT SEVERE ENOUGH.—Mrs. Norton, tried and convicted in Marquette county, Wisconsin, for whipping a child to death, has been sentenced to the State Prison for 10 years.

THE HON. C. M. CONRAD.—Secretary of War, has been appointed Acting Secretary of State, in consequence of the death of Mr. Webster.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.—The New London railroad company have till quite lately run their cars on a spur track of the Western road, at this place, so as to get near the passenger house. They have also been permitted to let their freight cars stand upon the side tracks of the Western road. But from some reason, the Western railroad company have forbidden the New London company to use their tracks any longer, consequently, the cars of the latter company cannot approach the passenger house so near as usual into several rods, to the no small inconvenience of passengers and trains. We should suppose an accommodating spirit would be cultivated between the two companies, if for nothing more than to benefit their respective interests.

FREE SOIL MEETING.—John Winslow Esq. will address the citizens of Palmer, in the church vestry at Thorndike, this evening. He will, undoubtedly, show up the merits of Free Soilism, and demerits of the other parties, to the satisfaction of all his friends.

THE PRUDENTIAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—Request us to state that they will meet in the house of Rev. Sylvester Hine, in Thorndike, on Monday, November 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the examination of School Teachers.

LARGE HAWK.—Mr. Dwight E. Moon, of Brimfield, shot a hen Hawk, last week, that measured four feet from tip to tip of its wings.

THE NASSOWANNO HOUSE.—Was draped in mourning, and the church bell tolled, as soon as intelligence of the death of Webster was received here.

WON'T COMMIT HIMSELF.—Geo. Dwight, one of the Whig candidates for Senator from this county, says in relation to the new Li-
on Law:

"I can pledge myself to no course upon the law, if elected to the Senate, save such as my conscience and my judgment shall dictate. But I wish no man to vote for me under a mistaken notion of what, where, or who I am."

STATE ALMS HOUSES.—All of the three locations for State Alms Houses in this State, have been selected. The first to be at Taunton; the second to be at Palmer; the third at Middleborough.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The report of the Musical Convention in Warren, and "Autumn among the Yankees" will appear next week.

WHAT FOR?—The Committee appointed by the late Railroad Convention at Springfield, are prepared to report a higher rate of fare on the New England roads.

LEGE.—George W. Territt of West Granville informs us that he dug sixteen bushels of potatoes last week, in his hour, several of which weighed over four lbs.—*Westfield News Letter.*

That's nothing. We have dug in our own garden "several potatoes" which weighed more than a dozen pounds.

THE NATICK MURDER.—The *Lowell News* states that in the Natick murder case, Attorney General Clifford instructed the Grand Jury now in session at Lowell, that they might receive the evidence of the squeezing of hands by Mrs. Taylor, in reply to interrogations. It is said, also, that additional evidence has been found against the prisoner Casey, in reference to the effect that on examining the inside of his coat sleeves spots of blood were found, corresponding with those on the sleeves of the shirt.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—In several cities, the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the National Monument Society, to place boxes at the polls on the day of the Presidential election, for voluntary contributions, will be carried out; and no doubt a large sum will be realized.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—John Weddige, a soldier of the revolution, died at Shaker Village, N. H., Oct. 23, aged 95 years, 7 months and 23 days. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the last to leave the scene of action. He was one of the founders of the Society of Shakers, having been a member of that fraternity over 70 years.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—The *N.Y. Commercial Advertiser* states that a negotiation is going on at Washington, between Col. Roberts and Capt. McLane, both of the U. S. Rifles, growing out of McLane's letter requesting Gen. Pierce in Mexico. Col. Roberts got rather the worst of it. Capt. Hardcastle was also a party. The Adjutant General gave immediate orders for the arrest of McLane for striking his superior officer.

FIVE DISTINGUISHED MEN.—It is singular that Mr. Benten, General Cass, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Calhoun were all born within the same twelvemonth, and would now, if living, be all in their seventy-first year. It must also be regarded as a remarkable coincidence that all those gentlemen have been candidates for the Presidency, all have come very near success, and all, with the exception of Mr. Van Buren, have been disappointed.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.—Another scientific wonder.

INTO DISSIPSITES.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Peppermint, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gaseous Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Panthips, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

FIRE IN BURLINGTON, VT.—A fire broke out about 12 o'clock last Monday night, destroying Weaver's clothing store, Barrow's dry goods store, L. M. Weed's dwelling, and Stephen & Durkee's drug store; supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A LESSON IN CIVILIZATION.—In Norway the laws against cruelty to animals are very severe. A journal of Christians states that an English workman named Thomas Byrne, employed on the railway from the lake of Mjoesin to that town, had been condemned to eight days' imprisonment on bread and water for unmercifully beating a horse. But, by the laws of the country, and on account of the health of the prisoner, every day's feeding on bread and water is followed by three days' feeding on the ordinary food of the prison, making in reality a confinement of twenty-nine days.

The ladies of Lowell are holding meetings in favor of a ten hour law—for their own sex, of course.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

SCHOOL Books of all kinds, Periodicals, miscellaneous works, all new publications, Newspapers from the cities and country at publishers' prices, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., at J. BOWLES' News-room, Nassau Block, No. 1. Palmer, Oct. 30.

25f

REMOVAL!

NEW DRY GOODS!

J. T. ROCKWOOD & CO. have removed to their NEW STORE, on the site of the old Hampden House.

We have opened within ten days, one of the largest Stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in Springfield—having a stock nearly twice as large as any in this city.

100 pieces Dress Silks, from 42c to 3.00 pr. yd.

200 " Merinoes, Alpacas and Lyons Cloths.

20 pieces Bombazines.

500 " M. DeLaines, 8c to 1.00 pr. yd.

2000 Shawls, all sizes, kinds and prices. Flannels, Carpets, Feathers, Housekeeping Goods, &c.

We have Millinery and Dress Making complete in our store. We shall endeavor to make it for the interest of Families and others abroad to visit our store to make their purchases.

Our store is the best lighted of any in the State, so that purchasers can see what they buy. Our sales being probably double in amount of any store in Springfield, we are thus enabled to buy in large quantities and to sell at less prices than those whose sales are limited.

Hampden County Savings Store,
Opposite Hampden Hall,
ROCKWOOD & CO., Proprietors.

Springfield, Oct. 30. 6w2s

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

THE Largest, Best and Cheapest stock of the above articles ever offered in these diggings. New supplies every week. Please call and examine.

J. BOWLES, Nassau Block, No. 1.

Palmer, Oct. 30. 25f

New London, Willimantic & Palmer R. R.

PASSENGERS can be ticketed through to New York and New Haven via New Haven and New London, and New York and New Haven Rail Roads, from all the ticket stations on this road.

Palmer to New York, \$2.75

" New Haven, 2.20

A. G. DARROW, Sup't. Oct. 30. 32s

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. WELCH'S MAGNIFICENT

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved by (permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Athenaeum, Boston.

This superb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we would refer to the letters of the adoptive son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, "it is a life-like representation of the great original." PRESIDENT FULLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and eminently worthy of the patronage of the public. Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemorates."

For the great merit of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. George W. Park Custis, himself an artist.

STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lyman Boggs, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Dyer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate, SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "it would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen"; E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks LL. D., Willard H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macaulay, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this superb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of \$5 per copy.

Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS.

N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

ADDISON BANCROFT, Sole Agent for the New England States.

This portrait can only be obtained from MR. BANCROFT, or from his duly authorized agents.

Arrangements have been made with the Post Office Department, by which copies of the Portrait can be sent to any point, per mail, in perfect order.

For persons by remitting FIVE DOLLARS to ADDISON BANCROFT, 37 Washington St., Boston, will have a copy of the Portrait sent to them free of postage.

15 Magnificent Gilt Frames, got up expressly for these Portraits, furnished at the low price of \$5.00 each.

JUST ISSUED,

A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF

GENERAL JACKSON,

Engraved by T. B. WELCH, ESQ., after the original portrait painted by T. SULLY ESQ.

This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

Price \$5.00 per copy. Address as above.

New Goods!

RECEIVED this week, at

M. W. FRENCH & CO'S.

Palmer, Aug. 21. 18f

CLOTHING,

OF

Men's and Boys' of all

varieties, under Shirts and Drawers,

Ladie's Shoes of all kinds, Children's, Men's

Boys', Youth's and Children's Boots, Crockery,

Glass and China Ware, Sugar, Tea, Molasses,

Flour and all kinds of Goods usually kept in a Country Store, which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

E. B. MILES & CO.

Tockwotton Block.

Palmer Depot, Sept. 1852. 22f

WE would barely say that we are daily receiving additions to our large stock of Clothing which is full and complete.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, Oct. 23. 27f

A GREAT BARGAIN!

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, pleasantly situated on the stage road, half way between Belchertown and Three Rivers, consisting of 110 acres, suitably divided into Tillage, Mowing, Pasturage, and woodland, with running water to the House and Barn, from a never failing spring. The Proprietor wishing to remove to Minnesota, offers his Farm on terms which cannot fail to suit. For further particulars enquire on the premises.

ARBA CLEAVELAND,

Belchertown, Oct. 23. 27f

NEW GOODS

—AND—

POETRY.

A Duck of a Man.

Dear me! I'm now a joyous wife,
I've lost my anxious mother,
And such a man as I have got—
I think there's ne'er another:
The other day, when in a fit,
I ruined my costly fan,
He softly smiled, but nothing said,
For he's a 'duck of a man.'

He rocks the cradle, and the babe
He dandlers on his knee,
And when the cherub's naughty,
He laughs with heartier glee;
He never smirks when I am out,
I do not think he can
Behave as some vile, gross men do,
It's such a 'duck of a man.'

The other day he brought me home
A stylish little bonnet—
Forgetting where he put the hat,
I set myself upon it,
When straight away he ran,
And bought a prettier—Oh! the dear!
Ain't he a 'duck of a man.'

I burned his cloak the other day
Against the parlor stove;
Instead of chiding me he said
I was a turtle dove;
And when his watch to sis 1 gave
Who to the window ran
And threw it out—he never frowned,
He is such a 'duck of a man.'

My sister Mary envies me—
Turns up her little nose,
And spiteful says, "Sissy dear,
There your hen-pecked husband goes."
She needn't talk, the saucy flirt,
She'll have, if she only can,
A husband half as good as mine,
Though not a 'duck of a man.'

EXCURSION OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—The St. Louis Republican of Oct. 2d states that Major Sanderson had arrived in that city from an excursion over the Plains, accompanied by three mounted companies of United States troops. They have travelled since June over 2000 miles; it being one of the longest and most rapid marches of U. S. troops on record. The health of the corps was excellent, and one man only was lost by an accident. They visited six of those powerful Indian tribes, whose territories are situated upon the head-waters of the Arkansas and the Platte Rivers; and represent them as generally friendly to the whites. But there are difficulties among the tribes themselves, and they are mustering their strength and forming alliances preparatory to a bloody and exterminating war in the spring. The feud occurred originally between the Cheyennes and the Pawnees. The "war pipe" has been smoked between the former and five or six other tribes, and the latter have also formed belligerent alliances. Quite a number of emigrant trains were met by the detachment at different points. One emigrant only had been killed by the Indians, and the murderers, by the exertions of Major Sanderson, were whipped and expelled from the tribe, and a promise obtained that they should be surrendered to the United States authorities.

Boys—when they are boys—are queer enough. How many ridiculous notions they have, and what singular desires, which in after life change and shape themselves into characteristics! Who remembers when he would have sold his birth-right for a rocking-horse, and his new suit of clothes for a monkey? Who forgets the sweet faced girl, older than himself, against whose golden hair he leaned and wept his griefs away? Who recollects when the thought of being a circus-rider appeared greater than to be President; and how jealously he watched the little fellows that wore spangled jackets and turned somersets, and prayed to become like them? If memory preserve not these caprices, or something similar, the boy is lost in the man. Happy visions, they come but once and go quickly, leaving us ever to sigh for a return of what can never be again.

He that has found a way to keep a child's spirit easy, active and free; and yet at the same time, restrain him from many things he has a mind to, and to draw him to things that are uneasy to him; he, I say, who knows how to reconcile these seeming contradictions, has in my opinion, got the true secret of education.

A correspondent says, that when the law says he can't marry his grandmother, or aunt, or his wife's mother, it makes an ass of itself, for when a man marries now-a-days, he marries the whole family.

A chaplain at one of our State Prisons, was asked by a friend how his parishioners were.

"All under conviction," was the answer.

Which can smell a rat the quickest—the men who know the most, or the man who has the most nose?

Miss Nancy says a man is for nothing until he is married; and (according to her experience) he ain't worth but dreadful little when he is.

To cure scratches on a horse wash the legs with warm soap-suds, and then with beef-tallow. Two applications will cure the worst case.

"What are the chief ends of man?" asked a Sunday school teacher of one of his pupils. "Head and feet," was the prompt reply.

Colored ladies are said to be flowers born to blush unseen! Invincibly white folks!

Never marry till you can face the music of the butcher, grocer, dress maker &c. cousins and several babies.

97

ANOTHER FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT.—Andrew J. Wilson of Chester, N. H., was killed last week, by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was endeavoring to take from a boy who was handling it carelessly.

For months, a band of ruffians have committed outrages on the canal boats, near Albany. Women have been treated with terrible brutality.—Richard Walsh has been arrested in that city, and has been identified as the leader of the gang.

"Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself what you wish to be."

Gov. Hunt, of New York, has appointed Thursday, the 25th of November as a day of Thanksgiving.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. L. LOVELL,
DAGUERREOTYPIST.

Rouss, No. 2, Brick Block, Main Street,

WARE.

Pictures put up in all the various styles of the art, without regard to weather.

Perfect satisfaction given or no charge.

18t

A. T. WILMARTH, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

WARE VILLAGE, MASS.

3m15

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building,

April 1, 1852.

50t

T. C. LEONARD, Atg.

DEALER IN

Foreign and American Marble,

PALMER, MASS.

Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852.

tf44

TORREY & BARLOW,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

PALMER, MASS.

Office first door East of the Nassawango House.

C. TORREY. M. B. 39 t.

jan. 13.

S. W. CONE,

DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic Marble,

WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

H. F. MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Shop in Barton's Block,

MONSON, MASS.

15t

To Those who are Diseased.

THE Unsigned, having been in successful practice of Medicine for the past nine years, in this place, and being no longer able to ride to a distance, and bear the responsibility which has formerly rested upon him, proposes to examine Patients at his residence. Patients can be examined while he is in the chair, or state, or by the common practice of examining.

Feeling confident in the success he has had, for the last six months in his chair, examining, and prescriptions, that he can benefit all who call upon him, desires all who are diseased to let him for their own benefit.

R. BARRON.

Botanic Physician and Clairvoyant.

All Kinds of Medicines carefully prepared, by the clairvoyant, who is experienced in compounding Medicines of all kinds.

Syrups.

Bitters.

Cancer, Jaundice, Strengthening,

Serofilia, Scrofula, Wine,

Erysipelas, Compound Humor,

Lung, Stimulating,

All-bilious Pills of a superior kind.

All kinds of the above Medicines kept constantly on hand.

Palmer, Sept. 10.

2ltf

PLOWS.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. D. BLANCHARD.

35t

Palmer, Dec. 27.

5t

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best

Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.

GEORGE W. RANDELL.

Three Rivers April 24th.

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card

Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.

Handbills, Waybills,

Billheads, Ball Tickets,

Circulars, Business and

Broadsheets, Visiting Cards,

done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852.

3t4

Embossed Envelopes.

A NEW LOT of Card and Billet envelopes

are embossed and plain, of various sizes and styles, just received and for sale at the Journal Office.

Billet Paper.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap

at the Journal Office.

Palmer, Oct. 9.

25t

Tailor Girls Wanted.

TWO good pant and vest makers will find

steady employment by calling at the Store of the Subscriber.

G. FAGLA.

Palmer, Oct. 9.

18t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of

Palmer and vicinity, that he has opened a

new Blacksmith Shop, in front of Mr. Squier's Iron Foundry, and is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing at short notice.

Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.

H. B. KIBBLE.

Palmer, June 12th, 1852.

8

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were

felt at Clinton, Ga., 10th inst., at intervals thir-

ty-five minutes.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Care of a Disordered Liver and bad Digestion.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot st., Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

Professor Holloway:

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the inflammation set in so severely, that the doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills.

Signed R. W. KIRKUS.

An extraordinary Cure of Rheumatic Fever, in Ivan Dinen's Land.

Copy of a letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of March 1st, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret McConiggin, nineteen years of age, residing in New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

Cure of a Pain and Tightness in the Chest and Stomach of a Person 84 years of age.

From Messrs. Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.

August 24, 1851.

To Professor Holloway;

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced stage of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

Signed HENRY COE.

North street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague, Inflammation

Asthma, Jaundice

Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints

Bowel Complaints, Lumbago

Colic, Piles

Constipation of bowels, Rheumatism

Consumption, Retention of Urine

Debility, Scrofula, or King's Evil

Difficulty, Sore Throats

Dropsy, Stone and Gravel

Dysentery, Secondary Symptoms

Erysipelas, Tic Douloureux

Female Irregularities, Tumors

Fever of all kinds, Ulcers